

THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Our Threefold Aim: To give the News of Berea and Vicinity; To Record the Happenings of Berea College; To be of Interest to all the Mountain People.

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Kentucky News

Richmond, March 5.—A night fire which caused damage to the extent of several thousand dollars occurred in the establishment of the Buick Motor Car Company here. When discovered the plant was ablaze in two places, and an auto which may have carried a firebug was seen to leave the vicinity immediately before the alarm was given. The building was only slightly damaged, and the loss was in burned tires and accessories. No cars were burned.

Lexington, March 7.—Twenty-one years ago Miss Ella Tarrants became owner of a 200-acre farm near Bowling Green, Ky. It was willed to her by an old lady whom she had nursed for some years. For twenty-one years Miss Tarrant and her family made a bare living from raising tobacco and corn. Not long ago oil was discovered on the farm. She gets \$36,000.

Lexington, March 7.—A Statewide conference on religious education will be held in the Centenary Methodist Episcopal church of this city on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week. At the afternoon session on Tuesday, Dr. F. I. Johnson, of Columbus, O., area secretary, will be the principal speaker, followed by a conference on church schools. On Tuesday night, Bishop W. F. Anderson, of Cincinnati, formerly educational secretary of the Methodist Episcopal church, will divide the time with President F. L. McVey, of the University of Kentucky.

Hazard, March 5.—Articles increasing the capital of the Herald Publishing Company, publishers of the Hazard Herald, only newspaper in Perry county, from \$8,000 to \$25,000, were filed in the county clerk's office today. A daily newspaper for Southeastern Kentucky is planned by the concern. Bailey P. Wooton is president; W. M. Pursifull, vice president; E. C. Wooton, secretary and treasurer of the company. The officers, with Perry Gorman and W. C. Kinnard, compose the board of directors.

Louisville, March 4.—With the advent of a new National Administration today only two changes take place in the Kentucky delegation in Congress, whose new terms begin at noon. These changes include one each in the Federal Senate and House of Representatives.

Richard P. Ernst, Covington, will replace in the United States Senate J. C. W. Beckham, Frankfort, Democrat, who has completed a six-year term. It is reported that Mr. Beckham will locate in Louisville and form a law partnership. Senator Ernst will serve in the upper branch of Congress until March 3, 1927.

The only other change in the personnel of the State delegation is Congressman Ralph Waldo Emerson Gilbert, Shelbyville, Democrat, who succeeds King Swope, Danville, Republican, chosen at a special election in August, 1919, to fill the unexpired portion of the term of Congressman Harvey Helm, deceased.

RICHMOND HIGH SCHOOL BURNS

For the second time in its history, Caldwell city school, on Second street, was destroyed by fire, which was discovered about half past four o'clock Wednesday morning. The magnificent structure, comprising the main building erected in 1894 and the large annex containing class rooms and the spacious auditorium built in 1910, were gutted completely. Four lines of hoses played by the city firemen for hours were unable to make the slightest impression upon the conflagration, which burned itself out. A drizzling rain, which had been falling nearly all night, had no effect upon the power of the blaze, it appeared.

The loss is estimated by school board officials at \$100,000, with possibly insurance to the amount of \$40,000.

School officials all think that the fire caught in the furnace room.—Richmond Register.

In spite of the fact that the seagoing tonnage of the United States is today nearly 10,400,000 tons greater than in 1914, an advance of more than 500 per cent, and in spite of the intensive steamship production in Great Britain and the United States for themselves and other countries, the world's steel steam tonnage is now less by 3,500,000 tons greater than it would have been if the war had not interfered with the normal rate of expansion.

U. S. News

Washington, March 3.—The Senate adopted and sent to conference a bill providing approximately \$15,000,000 for additional hospital facilities for disabled service men.

Columbus, O., March 3.—Caricaturing of ministers on stage and screen was condemned in resolutions adopted today at the final meeting of the State Pastors' convention here.

Washington, March 3.—Hope of passing the naval appropriation bill at this session was abandoned today by Senator Poindexter, Republican, Washington, who has been in charge of it.

Washington, March 7.—Major-General Wood has been detailed at the request of President Harding to go to the Philippine Islands and make a study of conditions there in the light of Philippine aspirations for independence.

Washington, March 4.—Eight storm-tossed years in the presidency, filled with moments and scenes that will live forever in human history, ended today for Woodrow Wilson—"just plain Woodrow Wilson," as he himself smilingly asserted.

Cleveland, O., March 5.—The business outlook in the Cleveland Federal Reserve district is improving steadily, according to the monthly report on business conditions just issued by the bank. The automobile industry, it states, shows marked improvement and the outlook for resumption of building is excellent.

Washington, March 5.—Funeral services for Champ Clark in the hall of the House of Representatives today marked the final passage of the veteran legislator from the scene of his 26 years of political life and leadership as a member of the Congress. The body of the late Democratic leader lay in state in the House chamber this morning where it was placed Friday night under guard of Capitol police.

Washington, March 5.—Cessation of hostilities between Costa Rica and Panama is demanded in identical notes, which, it was learned tonight, the State Department had dispatched today to the governments of those two countries by Charles Evans Hughes, the new Secretary of State. This action was the first of the Harding administration in the realm of foreign affairs and was said to have been based on the grounds of broad expediency, as the dispute between the Central American republics involved American interests in the Panama Canal Zone.

Washington, March 8.—The era of good feeling, proclaimed so hopefully by President Harding in his inaugural address, has in a measure been begun.

The smiling countenance of Democratic as well as Republican Senators emerging from the President's office bore testimony Monday to the fact that for the first time in eight years that Congress and the chief executive are on intimate terms with one another. This means no reflection on Mr. Wilson, who came to Washington without knowing much about the personal equation of Congress and who never cultivated the legislative membership, but it does mean that Warren Harding's six years in the United States Senate will probably prove a great advantage instead of a handicap to him.

Substitutes for Genius.

There can be no real substitute for genius, but there can be a great deal done to put you in the genius class. Men of genius are scarce. They are of special endowment and come in the right age to merit their full worth. Yet men really know many who enjoy the name of genius are nothing more than honest-to-goodness workers who use their heads and tirelessly plod on until they get what they set out for. On the other hand many meteor-like sons of glorious promise fade and speedily fall into disrepute when subjected to the routine of ordinary mortals. A few turns at life's commonplaces would soon have them making the ordinary attractive, and reducing drudgery to pleasure. But where this happens once there are thousands of occasions where it fails to produce.

Excellent Definition.

"Envy," said Jud Tunkins, "is what makes people have more trouble bearin' other folks' prosperity than their own misfortune."



HARDING WOULD PROMOTE PEACE

Would Associate With Other Nations For Counsel.

NO ENTANGLEMENTS, HE SAYS

President, in His Inaugural Address, Outlines the New Administration's Policies and Some of the Tremendous Tasks Confronting the Nation. Pledges Service and Says He Confidently Faces the Future.

President Harding in his inaugural address outlined problems now confronting the nation and the policies of the new administration. Standing for the promotion of peace and progress, he said America was ready to associate with other nations for counsel, but that she could be a party to no entangling alliances. The new president pledged service and says he faces the future confidently. The speech follows, in full:

My Countrymen:—When one surveys the world about him after the great storm, noting the marks of destruction and yet rejoicing in the ruggedness of the things which withstood it, if he is an American he breathes the clarified atmosphere with a strange mingling of regret and new hope. We have seen a world passion spend its fury, but we contemplate our republic unshaken, and hold our civilization secure. Liberty—liberty within the law—and civilization are inseparable, and though both were threatened we find them now secure; and there comes to Americans the profound assurance that our representative government is the highest expression and surest guaranty of both.

Standing in this presence, mindful of the solemnity of this occasion, feeling the emotions which no one may know until he senses the great weight of responsibility for himself, I must utter my belief in the divine inspiration of the founding fathers. Surely there must have been God's intent in the making of this new-world republic. Ours is an organic law which had but one ambiguity, and we saw that effaced in a baptism of sacrifice and blood, with union maintained, the nation supreme and its concord inspiring. We have seen the world rivet its hopeful gaze on the great truths on which the founders wrought. We have seen civil, human and religious liberty verified and glorified. In the beginning, the Old World scoffed at our experiment; today our foundations of political and social belief stand unshaken, a precious inheritance to ourselves, an inspiring example of freedom and civilization to all mankind. Let us express renewed and strengthening devotion, in grateful reverence for the immortal beginning, and utter our confidence in the supreme fulfillment.

Progress Proves Wisdom.

The recorded progress of our republic, materially and spiritually, in itself proves the wisdom of the inherited policy of non-involvement in Old World affairs. Confident of our ability to work out our own destiny, and jealously guarding our right to do so, we seek no part in directing the destinies of the Old World. We do not mean to be entangled. We will accept no responsibility except as our own conscience and judgment, in each instance, may determine.

Our eyes never will be blind to a developing menace, our ears never deaf to the call of civilization. We recognize the new order in the world, with the closer contacts which progress has wrought. We sense the call of the human heart for fellowship, fraternity and co-operation. We crave friendship, and harbor no hate. But America, our America, the America built on the foundation laid by the inspired fathers, can be a party to no permanent military alliance. It can enter into no political commitments, nor assume any economic obligations

which will subject our decisions to any other than our own authority.

I am sure our own people will not misunderstand, nor will the world misconstrue. We have no thought to impede the paths to closer relationship. We wish to promote understanding. We want to do our part in making offensive warfare so hateful that governments and people who resort to it must prove the righteousness of their cause or stand as outlaws before the bar of civilization.

Association For Counsel.

We are ready to associate ourselves with the nations of the world, great and small, for conference, for counsel; to speak the expressed views of world opinion; to recommend a way to approximate disarmament and relieve the crushing burdens of military and naval establishments. We elect to participate in suggesting plans for mediation, conciliation and arbitration, and would gladly join in that expressed conscience of progress which seeks to clarify and write the laws of international relationship, and establish a world court for the disposition of such justiciable questions as nations are agreed to submit thereto. In expressing aspirations, in seeking practical plans, in translating humanity's new concept of righteousness and justice and its hatred of war into



recommended action we are ready most heartily to unite, but every commitment must be made in the exercise of our national sovereignty. Since freedom impelled, and independence inspired, and nationality exalted, a world super-government is contrary to everything we cherish and can have no sanction by our republic. This is not selfishness, it is sanctity. It is not aloofness, it is security. It is not suspicion of others, it is patriotic adherence to the things which made us what we are.

Today, better than ever before, we know the aspirations of humankind, and share them. We have come to a new realization of our place in the world, and a new appraisal of our nation by the world. The unselfishness of these United States is a thing proven, our devotion to peace for ourselves and for the world is well established, our concern for preserved civilization has had its impassioned and heroic expression. There was no American failure to resist the attempted reversion of civilization, there will be no failure today or tomorrow.

Rests on Popular Will.

The success of our popular government rests wholly upon the correct interpretation of the deliberate, intelligent, dependable popular will of America. In a deliberate questioning of a suggested change of national policy, where internationality was to supersede nationality, we turned to a referendum to the American people. There was ample discussion, and there is a public mandate in manifest understanding.

America is ready to encourage, eager to initiate, anxious to participate in any seemingly program likely to lessen the probability of war, and promote that brotherhood of mankind which must be God's highest conception of human relationship. Because we cherish ideals of justice and peace, because we appraise international comity and helpful relationship no less highly than any people of the world, we aspire to a high place in the moral leadership of civilization, and we hold a maintained America, the proven republic, the unshaken temple of representative democracy, to be not only an inspiration and example, but the highest agency of strengthening good will and promoting accord on both continents.

Mankind needs a world-wide benediction of understanding. It is needed among individuals, among peoples, among governments, and it will inaugurate an era of good feeling to mark the birth of a new order. In such understanding men will strive confidently for the promotion of their better relationships and nations will promote the comities so essential to peace.

Trade Ties Bind Closely.

We must understand that ties of trade bind nations in closest intimacy, and none may receive except as he gives. We have not strengthened ours in accordance with our resources or our genius, notably on our own continent, where a galaxy of republics

(Continued on Page Seven)

GENERAL CUMMING IS KILLED BY IRISH

AS MOTOR CONVOY RUNS INTO REBEL AMBUSH—FOUR SOLDIERS SHOT TO DEATH.

Hidden Guns Fire on Surprised Party—Cardinal Logue Urges Priests to Make Appeal for Peace on St. Patrick's Day.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

London.—Concealed in the gorse-covered slopes in North County Cork, 500 Irish Republicans poured a deadly fire on an English military convoy, killing Brigadier General H. R. Cumming, war hero, and two other officers and two privates belonging to the East Lancashire Regiment. General Cumming, who had command of the Kerry Infantry, is the first British commander to fall in the Irish War. Escorted by three tenders, containing a detachment of troops, and one armored car, he was traveling from Rathmore to Buttevant, when, from either hillside rising above the road near Clonbannin, a heavy musketry fire was opened. The driver of the leading tender immediately was hit, and the tender ran into a ditch, followed by the armored car.

Headed by General Cumming, the troops took to cover to go into action, but the General was struck in the head by a bullet and died instantly. The ambushers were invisible in the gorse, and they sustained the battle for an hour, when their left flank was turned, forcing their retirement with undisclosed casualties. The road over which the military force was traveling had been mined, but the mines were not exploded.

Night Riders Try to Free Companions.

Scottsboro, Ala.—Attempts of 15 members of the Farm Tenants' Union to release four of their fellow-unionists from jail at Stevenson, near here, resulted in a gun battle between the union members and about 150 citizens and officials. No one was killed or wounded. Five of the rescuing party were captured and, with the four original prisoners, are locked in jail here. Deputy Sheriff Stevens, of Stevenson, intercepted a band of members of the Farm Tenants' Union as it was about to start on one of its night-riding expeditions, which have been terrorizing Northern Alabama. The officer was able to arrest only four of the raiders, and they were placed in jail at Stevenson. A party of 15 from the Fabius settlement, the supposed headquarters of the night riders, rode into Stevenson and opened fire on the officers guarding the jail. Citizens, warned of the impending attack, rushed from their homes and, with the aid of the officers, repulsed and put to flight all except five of the band, who were captured and placed under arrest.

Married 14 Times.

New York.—Married 14 times in three years, a deserter from both the army and the navy and now serving a term in the Naval Prison at Portsmouth, N. H., comprises the alleged war record of Harold Hammond, 20 years old. This was revealed here in annulment proceedings brought by the first and second wives. The court was told that Hammond enlisted in the army in 1917, and shortly afterward deserted from Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., and came to this city, where he married.

Guabito Captured.

San Juan Del Sur, Nicaragua.—Guabito, lying a short distance to the northwest of Bocas Del Toro, Panama, was captured by Costa Rican forces. The Panamanians retired toward Bocas Del Toro, leaving behind 18 dead and many wounded. The Costa Ricans have occupied the Almirante Railroad and now are besieging Ciudad de Almirante. Guabito, which is near the Atlantic coast side of the Isthmus of Panama, was taken by the Costa Ricans after several hours of fighting.

Rail Strike Is Injurious to Public.

Atlanta, Ga.—Declaring the strike of Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic Railroad employees to be detrimental to the public's interests, the United States Board of Mediation has tendered its services to bring about an agreement between B. L. Bugg, receiver, and the striking employees. Commissioner Chambers and Assistant Commissioner Klutz will arrive here to begin negotiations, according to an announcement by brotherhood officials.

Pay Homage to Champ Clark.

St. Louis, Mo.—Thousands of St. Louisans stood for hours in the rain and paid homage to the memory of Champ Clark. The special train bearing the body arrived from Washington, was delayed when a terminal engine jumped the tracks, killing a yardman. The body of Mr. Clark was conveyed to the City Hall, where it lay in state. The military guard accompanied the body back to the train and stood watch throughout the night. Departure for Bowling Green, the statesman's home, took place in the morning.

World News

The important event of the week has been the action of France and England in refusing to accept Germany's counter proposition on reparations and the moving of troops into Germany's territory. It is the expectation that France will take control of the cities along the river in the Ruhr district and England the city of Mannheim and the seaports. It is reported that the city of Essen, where the Krupp works are located, is already under the range of the big guns of the Allies.

King Nicholas of Montenegro has died during the week. He has been living for some time in Paris, as he was not in favor in his country nor in sympathy with merging Montenegro with the new Jugo-Slavic state. Nicholas was a strong character and was responsible for many reforms while he was in power, especially along educational lines. He was the father of nine children, all of whom held responsible positions. One daughter is Queen Helena of Italy, one of the finest queens in Europe.

The lower house of Japan has urged the appointment of a commission to investigate affairs in Korea. This is probably due to the recent assassination of Bingen Shoku, a Korean official who was favorable to Japanese rule. The murder occurred at Tokio. Japan has been much criticised for Korean policy and has moderated and altered her methods considerably. The body which represents the people of Japan seems disposed, so far as it is able, to favor fair dealing.

The new President of the United States has appointed General Leonard Wood as commissioner to the Philippine Islands to make an investigation, probably with the purpose of seeing if the Philippines are ready for independence. It was the desire that General Wood should accept the position of governor, but he preferred to retain his army appointment and act as a special commissioner. His wishes were respected and he goes in that capacity.

The republics of Panama and Costa Rica in Central America have been having trouble over a boundary line, and the difficulty has led to hostile movements. The force sent by Costa Rica defeated a force of the enemy on the disputed soil. The disturbance is too close to the Panama Canal Zone to be allowed to continue, and the new Secretary of State, Mr. Hughes, is seeking to act as mediator. The information became public before it had been officially authorized, to the annoyance of the Secretary.

April 17 will be the 400th anniversary of Luther's appearance before the Diet at Worms. The Lutheran church is planning a great and fitting celebration. That event, more than any other, is generally accepted to mark the beginning of Protestantism. Though others held views similar to those of Luther, his courageous stand before an august body of princes and ecclesiastics aroused the admiration of men and made Luther the hero of the Reformation.

The Chinese famine is receiving the attention of the United States more fully, now that the provisions for starving children in Europe have been more adequately met. It is said by Mr. Lamont, who has examined the subject, that the need is largely for money, as supplies are available in Manchuria and other sections if they can be bought and transported to the place of need. The report of millions of Chinese without food or adequate clothing is enough to awaken the keenest sympathy, and our people are responding to the appeals.

Japanese Kite Festival.

This is a religious festival. The Japs repair in their thousands to the tops of the highest mountains, where they erect light bamboo structures or huts, the roofs of which are protected with matting to keep out the wind and rain. There the parents go to sit and eat and talk, while their children play about and fly multicolored kites. Sometimes there are as many as thirty thousand kites of every conceivable shape, style, size and color flying from a mountain less than a square mile in area. The spectacle is extremely fascinating, and the kites appear like so many graceful birds or winged griffins, darting hither and thither among the clouds.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY

McKee

McKee, March 7.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Levi Powell, February 28, a fine boy.—Jesse Tyra and family from Alviara are moving back to their old home at McKee.—John Welch and family from Hamilton, O., are also moving back.—Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Powell will move to their new home in Livingston in a few days. Mr. Powell has the contract to carry the mail on that route.—Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Collier spent several days in Cincinnati last week.—The County Board met in the superintendent's office yesterday for the purpose of organizing the new County Board. They also reelected R. O. Cornelius for Supervisor and pledged themselves to elect Walter Creech as Superintendent, provided he could qualify for that office.—Quite a large crowd attended the community meeting held at the court house last Friday night.—Supt. H. F. Minter and Rev. Fred DeJong gave a very interesting talk on community work. Rev. DeJong favored us with a solo, which was enjoyed very much. W. R. Reynolds presented those that had passed the examination in agriculture a certificate of merit. Those that received them were, Stanley Gabbard of Hurly, Ernest Hornsby, Hugh Gabbard, Walter Boggs, Sarah Glenn, Clara Davis and Wilma Napier. He gave a very interesting address on club work.—Miss Cleo Baker left this morning for Big Hill, where she is employed to teach the remaining term of school.

Hugh

Hugh, March 5.—Mrs. John Clemmons was visiting her daughter, Mrs. Wilborn Collins, Sunday.—Mrs. Lucinda Abrams and sons were visiting their cousin, Mrs. J. M. Glossip, at Crooksville last week.—Charles Stewart from the top of the Red Lick hill was visiting his uncle Colman Kindred Sunday.—Violet Mobley, who has been visiting Nannie Clemmons, has returned to her home at Sand Springs.—Rev. J. M. Hardings filled his regular appointment at this place on the fourth. Sunday-school will begin at this place Sunday. Everyone invited.—Gertrude Abrams was visiting friends in Berea Saturday and Sunday.—Stella and Stanley Reece of Berea were visiting their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Will Reece, Saturday and Sunday.—Mart Abrams has just received a letter from the State Asylum at Lexington stating that his father, old uncle Henry Abrams, is still living and his health is just fine for a man of his age, but his mind is no better. Uncle Henry has been in the asylum three years.—Frank Croley made a business trip to Richmond Monday.—Joe Croley of Bobtown was visiting friends and relatives at this place last week.

Carico

Carico, March 7.—Isaac Himes had a working last week and got lots of work done.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Isaacs Himes, the 2nd, a fine girl, named Ida Bell.—Sam Roberts lost a fine cow last week.—Married, the

5th, James Parks of Livingston to Miss Lucinda Summers, daughter of Henry Summers. We wish them a long and prosperous life.—We are having fine spring weather and farmers in this section are taking advantage of it by plowing.—Mrs. Gillis Johnson is back from Boyd.—John Summers bought a fine cow of James Davidson of Peoples, Ky., last week.—There was a tide in this week.

Parrot

Parrot, March 6.—S. J. Nelson, who has been confined to his bed more than two months, is in a serious condition and not expected to live.—Marion Cornett had a house raising Saturday and received plenty of help.—Mrs. Martha Medlock and Mrs. Myrtle Holcomb of Annville have been visiting their sick father, S. J. Nelson.—Rev. Pearl Hacker filled his appointment Saturday and Sunday.—Adam Price had a clearing last week and got quite a lot of bushes cut.—The infant of Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Birch has been sick the past week.—The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clark Cunagin has had a severe case of tonsillitis.—Willie Nelson and sister, Mrs. Minnie Hacker, of Hamilton, O., are at the bedside of their sick father.—Everyone desiring to subscribe for The Citizen, call on Minnie Hillard of Parrot, Ky.

Bradshaw

Bradshaw, March 5.—Andrew Shepherd of Bradshaw and Miss Myrtle Hamilton of Privett were married February 24. The bride, the youngest child of Andy Hamilton, Dr.—On the third day of March Robert Smith and Martha Farmer were united in marriage, both of Bradshaw. The many friends of the young couple join in wishing them many happy years of wedded bliss.—Jeff Boggs had a working Tuesday; twelve men helped and did excellent work.—Miss Amie Turner, who has been staying with Mrs. Charley Ramsey, went home Tuesday.—Miss Marion Baker of McKee was visiting relatives in this vicinity the first of the week.

GARRARD COUNTY

Harmony

Harmony, March 7.—The farmers here are very busy preparing for their crops.—G. B. Colson will have a sale today and will move near Bloomington, Ind., where he has rented a large farm.—Marcellus Wilson of Lexington, Ky., is a guest of his brother, J. C. Wilson.—C. T. VanHook will move to the Cris Weiler place this week.—James and Ed Dickerson were visiting J. B. Corum at Crab Orchard last Sunday.—Gip Carson will move to the C. F. VanHook place this week.—Russ Singleton's house burned one night last week. All its contents were consumed, and he and family narrowly escaped.—Rev. C. H. Peck has been called as pastor of Harmony Baptist church, but may not accept the call.—C. C. McClure of Williamsburg, Ky., was a guest of Rev. W. M. C. Hutchins a day and night last week.—Thornton Mullins is building

a nice room to his dwelling house.

CLAY COUNTY

Malcom

Malcom, March 4.—Mrs. M. J. Clarke of Berea spent Sunday with Mrs. Browning, who is still poorly.—Mr. and Mrs. Theo Thomas are rejoicing over the arrival of a fine baby girl.—W. M. Lunce and Miss Bessie Durham were quickly married at the home of the bride last Wednesday.—Leonard Whittemore has returned from Tennessee, where he has been employed.—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Downey have returned from Hamilton, O.—Mr. and Mrs. John Whittemore are the proud parents of a new baby boy.—G. W. Browning and J. L. Pennington made a business trip to Crane Creek Tuesday.—John York is very ill at the home of uncle Billie York's. Uncle Billie also is very poorly.—Mrs. Eliza Ferguson is ill at present.—Victor Browning has returned to his school at Annville.—Farmers are getting busy with their farming in this part.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

Johnetta

Johnetta, March 7.—Some people have begun gardening.—Eliza Abney was visiting in this section last week.—W. M. Drew made a business trip to Mt. Vernon last Monday.—Mrs. James Drew was visiting Mrs. Wesley Abney Saturday.—People of this community were shocked by the death of our friend, Mr. Albert Clark. His remains were brought to Johnetta for burial. He leaves a father, mother and a host of friends.—Mr. and Mrs. Eddie Ballinger were visiting Ruben Ballinger Saturday and Sunday.

Goochland

Goochland, March 7.—The farmers are beginning to farm.—Ted Allen lost his infant child last Friday night.—There have been several hog buyers passing through here in the last few days.—There was a meeting at Pleasant church yesterday.—A. P. Gabbard is planning to erect a side room to his store, which will be a great improvement.—M. B. Gabbard has a fine line of general merchandise. Prices reasonable.—Burt Phillips and his mother purchased two barrels of flour of M. B. Gabbard a few days ago. They say that it is the best flour that they have bought.—A. P. Gabbard bought him a fine pair of mules a few days ago.

MADISON COUNTY

Silver Creek

Silver Creek, March 7.—Matt Whitmore was called to see his brother, Harrison, on Red Lick, who was very sick and was later taken to the College Hospital, where an operation was performed.—C. L. Johnson of Cincinnati is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Johnson.—Mrs. G. E. Anderson spent Sunday with her brother, Buck Johnson, at Whites Station.—Joe Lamb has bought a small piece of land adjoining the Gabbard farm and is erecting a building and planning to move soon.—Mrs. Mollie Moore and daughter, Geneva, spent Saturday with her mother, Mr. G. E. Anderson.—Success to The Citizen and its many readers.

Wallaceton

Wallaceton, March 7.—Misses Clara Bowlin, Dora Gentry, and Mrs. Joe Goodrich visited Mr. Jas. Wallace Monday.—Miss Fannie Kidd

spent Saturday night and Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Kidd.—Mrs. Jas. Wallace is suffering with a fractured arm caused by a battle with a sheep last Wednesday.—Mrs. Dovie Watson entertained a number of her friends Saturday night.—The little son of Mrs. Chester Elkin, who has had tonsillitis, is better.—Willie Rogers gave a very interesting talk at the Baptist church Sunday morning. We wish Mr. Rogers success, as he has just started into the ministry.—Hallet Johnson and family and Nath Evans and family visited Mr. and Mrs. William Wallace Saturday night.—Bert Guinn was thru here last week buying hogs.—Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Dunn were visitors in Wallaceton Sunday.

Walnut Meadow

Walnut Meadow, March 6.—Logan Gabbard and family, Heber Morgan and family and C. C. Chrisman are all going to Ohio, where they have employment for the year.—Paul Baylock, who has been working for Edd Kimball since September, has gone to his home in North Carolina.—Elmer Moore lost two valuable cows from eating Paris green left carelessly in a bucket by hired help.—Miss Gertrude Terrill begins school at Todd, Monday.—Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Anderson and son, Egbert, motored to Richmond Thursday and spent the day with another son, W. T. Anderson.—People are buying their garden seed and getting ready for work. Some plowing is being done by wide-awake farmers.

Harts

Harts, March 8.—We are having fine spring weather thru this section at present.—The farmers are getting busy with their plows.—Zaring McGuire has sold his farm to a Mr. Campbell of Perry county.—Sunday night about 11:30 o'clock quite an accident occurred in front of T. J. Coyle's house on Scaffold Cane pike when a car ran over the bank and rolled over three times. The car was badly hurt. An empty bottle was found on the scene, so old corn liquor was the cause of it all.—Mrs. Lettie Browning and children visited Kate Lake Monday evening.—Sunday-school is progressing nicely, with good attendance.—The electric light plant which has been installed in our rural schoolhouse will soon be in use.—Wilson VanWinkle of Big Hill was in our midst Sunday.—Success to The Citizen and its many readers.

OWSLEY COUNTY

Island City

Island City, March 7.—The 4th of March passed, which did away with old things, and, behold, all things are new—peace, good will toward men.—Circuit Court will convene at Booneville, Monday, March 7, with Hon. John C. Eversole presiding.—Services at the Southern church Saturday night conducted by the pastor, Rev. Estridge, of Burning Springs.—The way of the whisky drinkers and makers is hard when they face John Eversole and Commonwealth attorney, G. B. Roberts.—D. Peters and Lincoln Sparks were fined in T. H. Hurst court recently for drunkenness.—A. B. Sparks, who was stricken with paralysis some few days ago, is no better, but is said to be on the decline.—Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Gentry, who have been among relatives, have returned to Fincastle.—The Citizen will not object to new subscribers.

Potts' GOLD DUST Flour

is made of best wheat and by most improved methods

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For Sale By All Grocers

R. L. POTTS & SON Whites Station, Ky.

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The Wonders of America

By T. T. MAXEY

THE GRAND CANYON IN ARIZONA.

THE late George Fitch said "Arizona was made by nature in a frivolous and contradictory mood, a few million years ago, just to show man, when he arrived, what she could do when she felt like it."

The Grand Canyon of the Colorado River—the most wonderful geological and spectacular phenomenon known to man—is in Arizona. Discovered by Spanish explorers in 1540, it has been an object of wonder and admiration ever since. In approaching it your first surprise is that you are not prepared for it. Its beginning is so very abrupt. In one jump from the edge you could go down 2,000 feet.

Viewed from the rim, looking down, it is a stupendous panorama—an unbelievable abyss, 3,000 to 5,000 feet deep, 10 to 13 miles wide and 200 miles long. Its sides are lined with countless and varied ornamental architectural features, the whole beautifully tinted and colored and marvelously harmonious. Seen from the bottom, looking up, it is so big that it amazes and bewilders one. On every side are endless processions of caves, terraces, pinnacles, towers, buttes, cliffs and peaks—storm-carved and weather-stained—many of them higher than any mountain east of the Rockies, yet none of them level with the top. Globe trotters say that nothing else in all the world even remotely approaches this spectacle.

The color combination seems to shift with every movement of the sun, clouds or your position. There is a trail to the bottom and a road around the rim.

POINT FOR HOME BUILDERS

Value of House is Greatly Enhanced by the Presence of Trees and Shrubbery.

If at all possible, say specialists of the United States department of agriculture, the house should be located near good trees, the shade of which may be used and enjoyed by the family every day during the summer. It takes so long to grow good trees that those already available should be cherished and utilized to the fullest extent.

Another thing that should be carefully considered is outlook. The house should be located so that the windows of the rooms most used look out upon attractive views. The living room and the kitchen are entitled to first consideration in this matter. The near view should be over an unbroken lawn, and there should be some object of interest beyond. If there is in the general landscape a mountain, a water view, a woodland, a meadow, an extended farm view, or even a handsome tree, use it as an inspiring picture, framed by the window for the family through the years. It may mean the difference between a sordid life and an inspired life for the children who are brought up under its influence. At any rate, it will mean active pleasure or quiet consolation to the wife amid the daily cares of the household. If all these natural objects are lacking, possibly some feature may be created on the place, such as an attractive group of shrubs so placed and arranged as to have something of interest every month in the year.

Really Indian Invention.

Arable figures were invented not by the Arabs but by the Indians.

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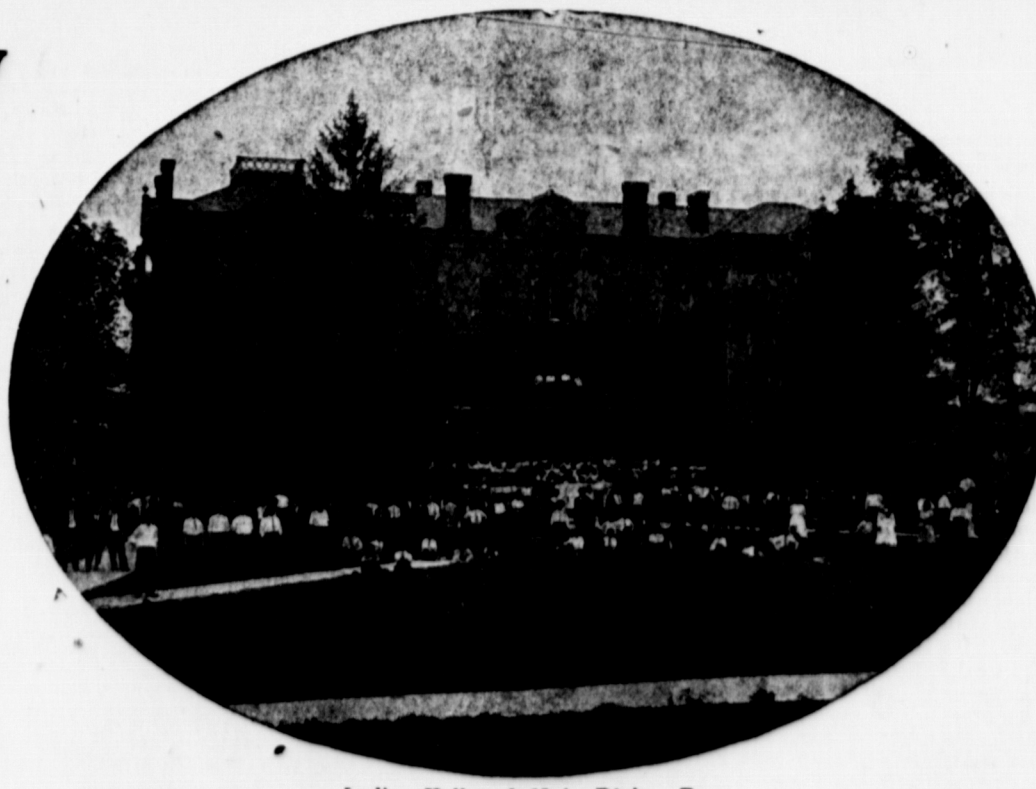
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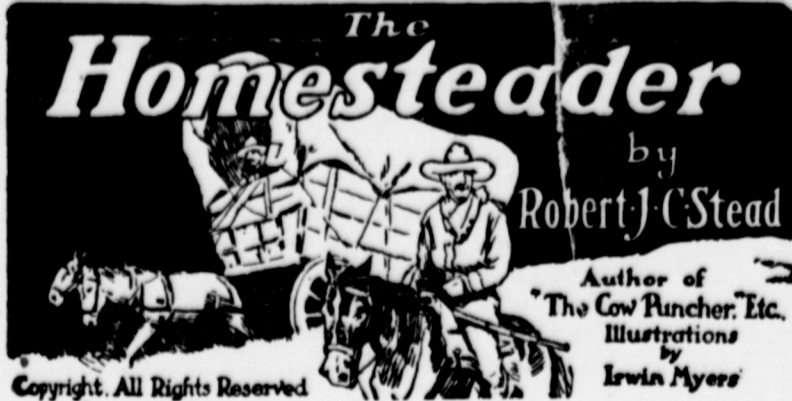
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	Men	Women
Incidental fee for the term	\$ 6.00	\$ 6.00
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Board, 6 weeks, due middle of term	\$16.50	\$15.00
Total for term	\$47.40	\$44.40

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Author of
"The Cow Puncher," Etc.
Illustrations
by
Irwin Myers

During the latter part of this evidence Travers had fixed his eyes on Gardner, but the witness had steadily avoided him. Jim was now convinced that he was the victim, not of a coincidence, but a plot. Of course, he could give his evidence, which would be directly contradictory to that of Gardner, but he was already under suspicion, and anything he might say would be unconsciously discounted by the jurors. But he began calmly, a quiet smile still playing about his thin lips and clean teeth.

"I am sorry I cannot corroborate all the last witness has said," he commenced. "I did not leave the ranch with Riles; on the contrary, I was fishing down by the river when I saw Riles and Gardner ride by. Gardner was talking and I heard him mention Mr. Harris' name. I worked for Mr. Harris not long ago, but I did not know he was in this part of the country. I heard Gardner say—" Jim colored a little, and stopped.

"Well, what did you hear him say?" said the coroner. "That is what we are anxious to know."

"I heard him say something about Mr. Harris losing all his money that night, in the old shanty up the river road. 'Strange things have happened up there, Riles,' he said. 'That made me suspicious, and I hurried back to the ranch, determined to follow them. I found that my revolver had been taken. I armed myself as best I could, and set out. When I came near the building which Gardner had mentioned I dismounted and approached it carefully. It was very dark. Suddenly I was attacked from behind. A sack was thrown over my head, and I was overpowered, and bound. I don't know how long I was kept in that condition, but when at last the sack was removed I was in the presence of Sergeant Grey."

With the progress of Travers' narrative all eyes had turned to Gardner, but, whatever his inward emotions, he outwardly showed no signs of discomfiture. "This seems to be a day of strange tales," he said to the coroner, "and the last we have heard is stranger than the first. Of course, it is quite absurd on the face of it. The suggestion that I would be a party to robbing Mr. Harris of \$20,000, and so hark a transaction in which I stood to make a profit of more than twice that amount, is too ridiculous for discussion. I didn't say so before, because it didn't seem to bear on the case, but I have at home a telegram which I received a few days ago from the New York investors, offering me a personal commission of 20 per cent on the transaction if I was able to get this property for them at the price they had offered. So, from a purely selfish point of view, you see where my interests lay. But there are other reasons for this fine tale which you have just heard. To spare the feelings of some present, I intended to say nothing of them, but if I must tell what I know, why, I must tell what I know. This man Travers was a farm hand working for Harris on his farm back in Manitoba. Harris is—or was—well-to-do, and Travers accordingly mustered up an attachment for his daughter. This the young lady, it seems, was foolish enough to return. They—"

"That'll do, Gardner," interrupted Travers, in a quiet, vibrant voice. "You are getting away from the subject."

"On the contrary, I'm getting close to the subject—a little too close for your comfort, it seems."

"I am not investigating any family closets," said the coroner. "You will have to show the connection between these matters and the inquiry we are making."

"I will do that in a moment, sir," Gardner returned. "But I cannot show the connection until I have shown the events that are connected. Travers had trouble with Harris and had a fight with Allan. Then he and the young lady ran away. They have both been in this part of the country for some time. But Travers' plan to inherit the Harris property was upset on account of the girl quarreling with her parents, and his ardor seems to have cooled off noticeably. But he was as keen for the property as ever. Riles was a weakling in the hands of a man like Travers, and no doubt he betrayed the fact that Harris was taking his money with him into the hills. Then the two of them framed up the plan which has resulted in the death of one and the arrest of the other."

During these exchanges the sympathies of the jurors seemed to veer from side to side. The theories propounded were so contradictory that opinions wavered with each sentence of evidence. But a new bolt was ready for the shooting.

"Mr. Coroner," said Beulah, rising and pointing at Gardner, "will you make that man take his gauntlets off?"

There seemed an instant recession of the blood from Gardner's face. But it was for the instant only. "My hat is off," he said, with a smile. "Is that sufficient?"

"Make him take them off," Beulah insisted.

"There is no rule against wearing gauntlets in a coroner's court," said the coroner. "I do not see the point of your objection."

"Make him take them off," said Beulah.

"As the young lady insists," said the coroner, turning to Gardner, "I suggest that you comply with her request."

"I should be glad to," said Gardner, "but the fact is I have a sore hand. When I was giving the horse medicine the night Travers left me alone the brute nipped me a little, and I have been keeping it covered up since."

"Make him take them off," said Beulah.

"Why should you be so insistent?" said the coroner. "Surely it makes no difference—"

"Only this difference. You have heard my father's evidence of the fight in the old house. The man with whom he fought will have tooth marks in his hand. Make him take them off. Or if you won't—look at these hands." She seized Jim's hands in hers and held them up before the coroner and the jury. "Any tooth marks there? Now make this other man show his."

For a moment all eyes were on Travers' hands. In that moment Gardner rushed for the open window, and in another instant would have been through it, had not the quick arm of the policeman intercepted.

"Not so fast, my man," said Grey. "Now we will see this horse bite of yours." Gardner made no further resistance, and he drew the glove from his hand. There was a fresh scar on the right thumb.

The coroner examined it carefully. When he spoke it was in the voice of a judge delivering sentence. "That is not a horse bite," he said. "Those are the marks of human teeth!"

Gardner smiled a faint smile. "Well, what are you going to do about it?" he said.

"We are going to put you in Travers' place and tender him our apologies," said the coroner.

But Travers had crowded into the center of the circle. "Gardner," he said, "if you weren't under arrest I'd thrash you here and now. But you can at least do something to square yourself. Where is that money?"

"That's right, Jim. Everyone thinks of what is nearest his heart."

"You scoundrel! You know why it is near my heart. You have robbed Mr. Harris of all that he had spent his whole life for. You will have no chance to use that money yourself. You are sure of your living for the next 20 years. Why not show that you are not all bad—that you have some human sentiments in you? It seems as little as you can do."

"There may be something in what you say," said Gardner. "I have a slip of paper here with the key to the secret."

He reached with his finger and thumb in his vest pocket and drew out a small folded paper. This he unfolded very slowly and deliberately before the eyes of the onlookers. It contained a small quantity of white powder. Before any hand could reach him he had thrown his head back and swallowed it.

"Too late!" he cried, as Grey snatched the empty paper from his fingers. "Too late! Well, I guess I beat you all out, eh? And, as I said before, what are you going to do about it? Twenty years, eh, Jim? You'll be scrawny and rheumatic by that time, and the beautiful Beulah will be fat and figureless. Twenty years for you, Jim, but 20 minutes for me—and I wouldn't trade with you, damn you! I beg the pardon of the ladies present. One should never forget to be a gentleman, even when—"

But Gardner's breath was beginning to come fast, and he raised his hands to his throat. A choking spell seized him, and he would have fallen had not the policeman and the coroner held him on his feet. "Let me lie down," he said, when he got his breath. "Let me lie down, can't you? Have I got to die on end, like a murderer?"

They led him to the adjoining room, where he fell upon the bed. The muscles of his great arms and neck were working in contortions, and his tongue seemed to fill his mouth.

"Most extraordinary," said the coroner. "Strychnine, doubtless. We can't do much for him, I'm afraid. We might try some mustard and hot water, Mrs. Arthurs."

"Take your time, Lil," whispered Arthurs. "You may save your country a long board bill." But Lillian Arthurs' abhorrence of Gardner's perfidy had been overwhelmed in a wave of sympathy for a suffering fellow being. She hurried to the kitchen, while the men of the party fled down the stairs and out into the yard. John Harris was the last to leave the house, and he walked slowly, with bare, bowed head, into the group who



"Have I Got to Die on End, Like a Murderer?"

were excitedly discussing the amazing turn events had taken. He took no part in their conversation, but stood a little apart, plunged deep in his own inward struggle.

At last he turned and called his wife in the kitchen door. "Bring Beulah," he said.

The two women joined him. At first Harris stood with face averted, but in a moment he spoke in a clear, quiet voice.

"I haven't played the game fair with you two," he said, "and I want to say so now. Perhaps it would be truer to say that I played the wrong game. Twenty-five years have proved it was the wrong game. Now, without a penny, I can start just where I started 25 years ago. The only difference is that I am an old man instead of a young one. I'm going to take another homestead and start again, at the right game, if Mary will start with me."

She put her hand in his, and her eyes were bright again with the fire of youth. "You know there is only one answer, John," she whispered.

Harris called Travers over from the group of men.

"There's one thing more," he continued. "When I started I had only a wife to keep, and I don't intend to take any bigger responsibility now. Allan will be having a homestead of his own. Jim Travers, I am speaking to you! I owe you an apology for some things, and an explanation for some things, but I'm going to square the debt with the only gift I have left."

The light breeze tossed the hair of Beulah's uncovered head, and the light of love and health glowed in her face and thrilled through the fine symmetry of her figure.

"Take her, Jim," he said. "She is a goodly gift," said the young man reverently.

"You think so now," said his father. "You know nothing about it. In twenty-five years you will know just how great a gift she is—or she will not be worthy of her mother."

Harris and his wife were gazing with unseeing eyes into the mountains when Arthurs handed them a letter. "It came in the mail which the boys brought out this morning," he said. "I forgot all about it until this minute."

It was from Bradshaw. Harris opened it indifferently, but the first few lines aroused his interest, and he read it eagerly to the end.

"My dear Harris," it ran, "on receipt of your telegram I immediately opened negotiations through my connections looking to the sale of your farm with its crop and equipment, complete as a going concern. I succeeded in getting an offer of the \$40,000 you set on it, and had all the papers drawn up, when I discovered that among us we had made a serious omission. You will remember that, a good many years ago, when you were taking on some fresh obligations, you transferred the homestead into your wife's name. I assured the purchaser that there would be no difficulty about getting title from your wife, but as all the buildings are on the homestead quarter he would agree to nothing better than paying \$20,000 for the rest of your land, leaving the homestead quarter, with the buildings, stock and implements out of the transaction. As his price seemed a fair one for the balance of the property, and as I assumed your need of the money was urgent, I closed a deal on that basis, cashed the agreement and remitted the proceeds to you at once by wire. I trust my actions in the matter meet with your approval."

"Yours sincerely,"

"GEORGE BRADSHAW."

Harris placed the letter in the hands of his wife. She tried to read it, but a great happiness enveloped her as a flood and the typewritten characters seemed to swim before her. "What does it mean, John?" she asked, noting his restrained excitement.

"What does it mean?"

"It means that the homestead quarter was not sold—after all—that it is still yours, with the buildings, and machinery, and stock, and this year's crop just ready for cutting."

She raised her eyes to his. "Still ours, John, you mean. Still ours."

In the rapid succession of events everyone seemed to have forgotten, or disregarded, Gardner. But at this

moment the doctor came rushing out of the house.

"Gardner's gone!" he exclaimed, as he came up to the men.

Some of the party removed their hats.

"Oh, not that way—not that way!" exclaimed the doctor. "I mean he's gone—skipped—beat it, if you understand. Most extraordinary! I was taking his pulse. It was about normal, and he seemed resting easier, so I slipped downstairs for the antidote. When I went back—I was only gone a moment—there wasn't a sight or sound of him."

Sergeant Grey conducted a swift examination, not of Gardner's room, but of the one in which Allan was lying. He was rewarded by finding the little slip of paper, with a few crystals of powder still clinging to it. The coroner examined the crystals through his magnifying glass; then, somewhat dubiously, raised them on a moistened finger to his tongue, and after a moment's hesitation swallowed in an impressive, scholarly fashion.

"Saccharum album!" he exclaimed. "Common white sugar! Most extraordinary!"

But Sergeant Grey was at the open window. It was only an eight-foot drop to the soft earth, and to the policeman there was no longer any mystery in Gardner's disappearance. The mock suicide was a carefully-planned ruse to be employed by Gardner if the worst came to the worst.

"I want all of you men, and a horse for each," said Grey, quickly, turning upon them like a general marshaling his officers. "There are a dozen different trails he may follow, and we must put a man on each. I will give immediate pursuit, in the hope of riding him down before he can throw us off the scent and I will leave it to you, Mr. Arthurs, to organize the posse and scour the whole country until he is located."

Grey knew that the main road, if followed far enough, dwindled into a pack trail, which in turn seemed to lose itself in the fastnesses of the mountains, but in reality opened into a pass leading through the range. He gave Gardner credit for knowing as much, and concluded that the fugitive would make a bolt straight through the mountains.

An hour's hard riding brought him into a tremendously rough country, where the trail at times was nothing more than a narrow defile or ledge, and sheer walls of rock rose thousands of feet above, their giant edges cutting the blue sky like the teeth of a mighty saw. Far below, a ribbon of green and white, the river rolled in its canyon. Here and there a thin stream of water sprayed down the mountain side, cutting a damp, treacherous belt across the trail. But at one such spot Grey's heart leaped within him, for there, unmistakably clear in the thin soil and soft rock, were the marks of a horse's shoe, not an hour old. A few minutes later he saw Gardner swinging round a spur of rock half a mile further up the pass.

Suddenly, at a turn in the path, his eye caught a sight which made him throw his horse back on his tracks. A sheer precipice fell away a thousand feet below him, and beetling cliffs cut off the sky above. Across the path trickled a little stream. And there in the stream, so clear they could not be misread, were the marks cut by a horse's feet sliding over the precipice.

The policeman dismounted carefully. There was scarcely room for him to pass his horse on the narrow ledge. Where the stream had worn it sloped downwards at an uncomfortable angle. He knelt beside it and traced the marks of the shoe-calks with his finger. They led over the edge. Eighteen inches down the mountain side was a fresh scar where steel had struck a projecting corner of rock.

A thousand feet below the green water slid and swirled in the bed of the canyon.

THE END.

Historical Ring.

The original diamond ring of Mary Queen of Scots, upon which are engraved the arms of England, Scotland and Ireland, quartered, and which was produced in evidence at the trial of the unfortunate Mary as a proof of her pretensions to the crown of England, was once in the possession of a certain Mr. Blackard, one of the lords of the admiralty. The history of this ring is curious. It descended from Mary to her grandson, Charles I, who gave it to her son, Charles II, who, in his troubles, pawned it in Holland for \$1,500, where it was bought by Governor Yale and sold at his sale for \$1,600, presumably for the Pretender. It afterward came into possession of the duke of Argyll, and probably from him to the family of Mr. Blackard. At the last sale of his effects it was said to have been purchased for the prince regent.

Hypocrite Betrays Himself.

Usually it is easy enough to feel whether there is a sound human heart behind the written or the spoken word. Fine phrases and exalted sentiments seldom mask the hollowness of the hypocrite.—Victor Hugo.

"We only Bought Rat Poison Twice," writes Jesse Smith, N. J.

"I threw the first kind away; couldn't be bothered mixing it with meat, cheese. Then I tried Rat-Snap. SAV, that's the stuff. It comes in cakes, all ready to use. And it sure does kill rats." 35c, 65c, \$1.25.

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SEEKERS OF JOBS THROUGH CAPITAL

FORMER OFFICE HOLDERS AND
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SCRAMBLE FOR PLACE.

LIGHT WORK ATTRACTS THEM

Each One Knows What He Wants, but
Believes Himself Fitted for Any One
of the Thousands of Positions to Be
Filled.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington.—The office seeker in Washington has been the butt of the humorists since the days of the pronouncement of the cynical doctrine that "To the victor belongs the spoils."

Already the humorists are at it. One of them, Mr. Lardner, has applied for a "best mind" position, in which he can attend to the presidential correspondence, answer the telephone and press the presidential pants. This office-seeking matter, however, is no joke for the office seekers, or at least it is no joke for a majority of them. If they come here well heeled and well soled, the heeling pertaining to the shoe and not the pocket, they can walk home, but many of them, even in the face of daily nods of negation, elect to stay on here until some friend succeeds in getting them to yield to more or less gentle persuasion and to turn their faces homeward.

Today in Washington looking for work are some scores of men, and women, too, who held office under former Republican administrations but lost out when Democracy came into power. "Once an office holder, always an office holder or an office seeker," is the way that the old Washingtonians put it. Government salaries are not big, but the work in most instances is not very taxing, either to brain or to body. Perhaps it is the latter end of this sentence of information which acts at times as the bait of allurements.

It would be interesting to tabulate the original Harding men who now are in the capital city, or who soon will be here. The original Harding man is a multitude; in fact, to put it the usual way, he is a host in himself. He knew Harding when the President-elect was a struggling boy, and he always was convinced that there was the making of a great man in him.

Each Fitted for Any Job.

There are, or soon will be, in the city applicants for every kind of job from grave digger at Arlington to that of keeper of the conscience of the President of the United States. Every applicant is entirely fitted, however, for any kind of job that the kindly authorities are willing to give unto him. He can, if the necessity arises, be as well adapted to untangling the intertwined threads of our foreign relations as he is to thumping a typewriter in the office of the bureau of economic investigations in the biological survey of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America.

Charles Reade, who always was writing about ambidextrous people and Jack-of-all-trades, never had personal acquaintance with the average Washington office seeker. If he had known this particular specimen he could have gone farther than he did in all his writings, knowing that fact would stand forth stanchly as being stranger than any fiction.

Does anybody think that this is an absolutely unworthy attack on the patriots who are seeking to serve their country under the incoming Republican administration? Not at all, not at all. An army of office seekers marches into the capital and pitches its tents in the more or less balmy days of late February every four or eight years, and it matters not a whit which political party has succeeded in naming the commander-in-chief who is to open headquarters in the big White House.

The office seekers have had a good many years now to get over the stunning disappointment which came when the federal civil service laws and regulations went into effect. There was a time when every job, from doorkeeper of the district morgue to that of secretary of state, was open to the faithful who had political strong-arm friends to lift them into it. Not so today; many, many thousands of the minor places are in the grip of men and women who will hold on until death compels the parting. However, there are some thousands of jobs still open to the faithful.

White Remains as Chairman.

The members of the executive committee of the Democratic national committee have met in Washington, completed their work and gone home, and Chairman George White still holds his place with no immediate prospect that he is to vacate it for another.

The full membership of the Republican national committee will meet in Washington shortly, on March 3 to be exact. Is Will H. Hays, the chairman of the committee, to announce his retirement at that time?

It is within the range of possibilities, if not probabilities, that on the day of this meeting of the Republican national committee the announcement will be made that Mr. Hays has been chosen by President-elect Harding for the place of postmaster general in the next cabinet. Will Mr. Hays be willing to act as political chieftain of his party and post office chieftain of the government at the same time?

There has been some little trouble

in the ranks of the Democracy over the matter of the chairmanship of the party's great committee. A respectable minority of the party leaders have urged a change of chairman. The urging has been done in an indirect way, although its intention was manifest. So far as anyone now can determine, Mr. White will continue to be the chief of the Democratic national committee for some time to come. It was made plain at the meeting of the executive committee that a majority of the members present desired him to remain.

From time to time in the conferences and in the correspondence of the members of the Democratic national committee the question of reorganization of the party has been discussed. There is not a Democrat in Washington who is not saying that organization is necessary for victory at subsequent elections. It seems today as if reorganization was not to concern itself so much with men as with methods.

Gossip About Opposition to White.

There is always a great deal of gossip in connection with any attempt of a party to change its committee leadership. In whispers and occasionally aloud, it was said by the on-looking politicians that the opposition to Mr. White was based on affection for William Gibbs McAdoo who, it was declared, would like to be the next nominee of the Democratic party for the presidency, and who thought that his way would be clearer if Mr. White should step aside from the path of leadership.

No sooner did this gossip start on its running way than it was met with sharp denial from the man most concerned and from his friends. It was declared that they had neither personal nor political feeling against Mr. White, and that any desire for a change in the chairmanship, if there was such a desire, did not arise from the wish of any man to forward his personal ambitions, but simply to make it certain that the party reorganization work was put in the hands of one known to be competent to carry it out. Now it seems that the majority of the membership of the Democratic committee thinks that Mr. White is competent.

The members of the Republican national committee when they meet will discuss several things. One of them, and perhaps the chief one, will be the raising of funds to pay off the deficit which exists in the treasury. The committee came out of the campaign with a debt of something over a million dollars. Since the election about \$300,000 of this amount has been raised, but the debt still outstanding looks pretty big.

Promotion Denied to Liggett.

Maj. Gen. Hunter Liggett, U. S. army, who as a corps chief commanded a million men in the field in France, has been refused promotion in congress to the rank of lieutenant general on the active list. General Liggett will go on the retired list on March 21, and it is possible, and perhaps probable, that congress when he leaves, will give him the rank of lieutenant general to balm his days of retirement.

Other chieftains of the United States army, some of whom fought in France and others who did high service in this country, also will be denied promotion while they still are in the active service and when, of course, promotion and the compliment of it count. Among these officers to whom denial of promotion probably is to come are Maj. Gen. Robert Lee Bullard, who, like Liggett, commanded a corps on the fighting line; Gen. Peyton C. March, chief of staff of the army; Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, whose foresight in virtually forcing preliminary education for young officers aided materially in the work of quick victory for the United States; Maj. Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, who prepared the draft plans and brought a big army of civilians into the field under what was called conscription, and did it without any of the troubles that were predicted; and Maj. Gen. Joseph T. Dickman, who commanded the first corps in the Argonne and later the army of occupation in Germany, a command which should have carried with it the rank of a full general of the forces.

Their Names Omitted From Reports.

From virtually every government report which deals with the successful operations of the American troops abroad the names of the commanding officers were omitted. To some men this has looked almost like "a conspiracy of suppression." Of course this charge is denied, but up to date no one has been able to determine just why it is that the men under whose direction advances were made and battles won, have not been able to get their names into those of the government reports which the people read.

The names of the commanding officers who served in this country are better known to the American people, apparently, than the names of those who served on the fighting line, with the notable exception, of course, of Gen. John J. Pershing. It is known definitely that, being human, these American army officers of rank and deeds, while not being resentful feel somewhat disappointed because the veil has been drawn over their acts of fighting accomplishment.

In the British and French histories of the war which thus far have appeared, the names of Pershing, Liggett, Bullard, Dickman, Summerall and others loom large. The British and French people know today all about the commanding deeds of the American generals in battle, men of the general rank from brigadier up. The American people alone largely are in the dark.

Local Page

News of Berea and Vicinity,
Gathered from a Variety
of Sources.

Henry Combs, who has been away for some time, has returned home.

Alexander Black is very ill of pneumonia at the home of his sister, Mrs. J. H. Jackson, but is slowly improving.

Mrs. Montgomery Jackson is able to be out again, having been threatened with pneumonia.

Mrs. Roscoe Sanders spent the week-end with her mother, Mrs. D. W. Jackson.

Hugh Mahaffey, of the College department, who has been ill in the hospital for a few days, has gone to his home at Richmond to stay the rest of the week for recuperation.

Montgomery Jackson has purchased a farm on the Dixie Highway known as the Dizney place. He is moving today.

Miss Lelia Jane Harris spent the week-end in Richmond with her parents.

Mrs. Powell on Center street has been very sick with pneumonia, but is improving now.

Chester Parks has purchased the New System Bakery from Scruggs & Seale.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R.

Berea, Ky.

Northbound Trains

No. 34 Cincinnati ... 3:56 a. m.
No. 38 Cincinnati ... 1:02 p. m.
No. 32 Cincinnati ... 6:03 p. m.

Southbound Trains

No. 31 Atlanta ... 12:22 a. m.
No. 33 Atlanta ... 12:26 p. m.
No. 37 Knoxville ... 12:48 p. m.

NEW SCHEDULE OF THE BEREAS RICHMOND AUTO LINE

Leave Richmond ... 7:00 a. m.
Leave Berea ... 10:00 a. m.

At night after the Arrival of Cincinnati and Louisville trains (new trains), we

Leave Richmond ... 8:00 p. m.
Leave Berea ... 8:45 p. m.

Miss Mayme Black of Richmond is visiting her uncle, J. H. Jackson.

Mr. and Mrs. Turner Gott are rejoicing over the arrival of a daughter, on March 6, named Margaret Ruth.

I. A. Bowles, a former graduate of Berea, and who has recently finished his law course at Yale, was a Berea visitor Tuesday of this week.

Little James R. Jackson, son of Montgomery Jackson, had a very painful accident Saturday afternoon, dislocating the bones of his arm at his elbow. He was coasting on the pavement.

UNION CHURCH

Rev. Dr. Barton of Oak Park, Ill., will conduct the mid-week service in Union church next Thursday evening at 7:30 p. m.

Dr. Hutchins' topic next Sunday at 11 a. m. will be, "Moral Values."

GOOD NEWS!

Rodeheaver will be assisted in his entertainment by his sister, Ruth Rodeheaver. Don't forget it's Monday, March 14, 7:30, at Berea College Chapel.—Advertisement.

JACKSON STREET MEETING POSTPONED

On account of the Rodeheaver entertainment Monday night, March 14, the meeting of Jackson Street League will be postponed until Monday evening, March 21.

KINGSTON SCHOOL BEGINS

Kingston, March 9. — Kingston Graded School will open Monday, March 14. Because of the sickness of the Principal's mother and the illness of Miss Hibbard, who has had the mumps, it was impossible to begin the school last Monday when the other schools of the county began. Every pupil is urged to be present on time Monday and to attend regularly thruout the remaining two months of the school year. Miss Powell hopes to soon begin the regular community meeting which proved so interesting and profitable during the fall.

Raine or shine, come to the Concert given by the Rodeheavers. It will pay you for any effort you make.—Advertisement.

WOMAN'S CLUB

The general meeting of the Woman's Club was held in the parlor at Boone Tavern Wednesday, March 2, with Mrs. Best, vice president, in the chair. The meeting was one of interest and enthusiasm. Fifty members were present. Mrs. Baird and Mrs. Houk were the hostesses. The time was given mostly to business and the open discussion of very important topics that interest all of us, whether members of a club or citizens of Berea.

Reports from the various departments show genuine interest in the welfare of their work. The work is going forward. We realize there is no standstill, and we want to see Berea a modern town with respect to its social as well as its moral and educational viewpoints. Mrs. R. F. Spence very ably presented her subject, "Better Social and Educational Conditions as Means of Solving the Rural Problem." Adjourned to meet with Mrs. Ernberg, April 6.

Ruth Rodeheaver will appear in the Musical Concert with her brother, "Rhody," March 14, 7:30 p. m.—Advertisement.

Four Stars Cut From One Jewel.

The Four Stars of Africa were cut from the huge Cullinan diamond, which weighed 3 1/2 pounds when discovered in Pretoria in 1904 and presented by the Union of South Africa. It looked like a lump of rock salt, and experts said it would have to be divided in the cutting. The largest portion was cut in a pear-shaped brilliant and set in the head of the king's scepter. The next largest portion was cut in cushion shape and set in the band of the king's state crown. The other two portions are in the band and cross of the queen's state crown. The largest portion weighs 516 1/2 carats, and the four together 986 carats.

Eyebrows Tell a Story.

An Indian doctor has been making a study of the eyebrow, and he has found that in dementia praecox there are nearly always short, bushy hairs nearly meeting in the space between the eyebrows and a noticeable thinning toward the external side. In epileptic women the eyebrow is made up of two portions; the inside is in the form of a comma, of which the tall enters in the two branches of the external portion in the form of a Y. In epileptic men one often sees large tufted, heavily haired eyebrows, united at the median line. In maniac depressive cases the absence of the outer third of the eyebrow is common.

WOMAN'S CLUB PARTY

One of the most delightful and well attended social events of the Woman's Club since its organization was the colonial party February 22 in Vocational Chapel. Everyone was all smiles and every feature of the party was wholesome fun and talented entertainment.

All enjoyed the Grand March by H. E. Taylor. As in the days of our youth, we stepped to the tune of the piano, by the sides of a chaperon friend, and laughed and exchanged words of greeting that brought back the old time socials when we were boys and girls together. Charades were so arranged that everyone present could actively take part and showed real thought in presenting them. The music, Professor Rigby and Miss Forman, with Miss Jameson at the piano, Dean Waugh accompanied by Mrs. Waugh, was the best and most appreciative type. The readings given by Mrs. Livenood were greatly enjoyed—and, of course, the eats, brick ice cream, red, white and blue, old time cake, mints. The decorations were in honor of the day, George Washington's picture being in a prominent place. All departed at a reasonable hour, with hopes that we might often enjoy such occasions.

"Rhody" is Coming

Rhodeaver, the man who pleases Berea better than anybody that comes, will be here Monday, March 14. A wonderful trombonist, story teller and singer. (Billy Sunday's singer). He bubbles with enthusiasm and good cheer. He makes you laugh with his wholesome fun, and he touches your heart with the pathetic, both in song and story. In Berea he has for his accompanist, Howard E. Taylor. They went together, these two, through campaigns in France carrying joy to the boys who fought for liberty.

Auspices of Women's Club, Benefit of Civic Work

Matinee at 3 p. m., open to all students, college and public school.

EVENING PROGRAM, 7:30, OPEN TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC

Profit Sharing

We are pleased to share the profit with our customers and at this time we are offering a great many items so the purchaser gets the most of the profit.

A Good Standard Corn ... 10c.
Extra No. 34 Tomatoes ... 15c.
1 Pt. Jar Cocoa ... 25c.
1 Pt. Jar Peanut Butter ... 40c.
1 Jar 8 oz. French Cream Salad Mustard ... 20c.

A trial will convince you. Can make a delicious dressing cheap. Boone Tavern Block, Berea, Ky.

R. R. HARRIS

Main Street, Berea, Ky.

IT'S TRUE!

The Statement I Make, "WE DON'T COBBLE SHOES." WE MAKE THEM AS GOOD AS NEW, using only the BEST of material and working honestly to our customer's interest. Prices the lowest, service the quickest, and the best of treatment. Open from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Try THOMA

Short Street Berea, Ky.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Practice in all Courts Berea Natl. Bank Bldg. BEREAS, KY.

SEE W. F. KIDD FOR

REAL ESTATE

BEREA - KENTUCKY

Roosevelt Said:

"Extravagance rots character; train youth away from it. On the other hand, the habit of saving money, while it stiffens the will, also brightens the energies. If you would be sure that you are beginning right, begin to save."

Help your children to begin right by opening a Savings Account for them. See that they add to it regularly. It will help them to be frugal and thrifty.

We Give Special Attention to
Children's Savings Accounts

Berea National Bank

All kinds of bulk Garden
Seeds ready for sale.

First Car of Seed Oats being
unloaded to-day.

Come now and get Seed
Potatoes, all varieties.

Come on to our store

The coming crowd is growing daily

Quick Service is Our Motto

HENSLEY & DAVIDSON

In Welch Block

Berea, Ky.

Everybody Knows "Honest Abe"

Come to us for Seed Oats and Seed Potatoes. We have bought out the stock of Berea Hardware & Grocery Co., and added to the stock and have a complete line of Hardware and Farming Implements, Groceries and Feed. We sell as low as anyone in town and delivery (two trucks standing ready) and if your credit is good we will credit you.

A. B. Cornett & Sons

Main Street - Berea, Kentucky

Tinning, Plumbing, Roofing

I am ready to do all kinds of work in these lines, and shall be pleased to figure with you on your jobs.

ALL WORK WILL BE WELL DONE

HUGH LOGAN

BEREA

KENTUCKY

List Your Property FOR SALE

with

Scruggs, Welch & Gay
REAL ESTATE AGENTS
Berea, Kentucky

F. L. MOORE'S

Jewelry Store

FOR

First Class Repairing
AND

Fine Line of Jewelry

MAIN ST.

BEREA, KY.

The Jennie B. Fish Co.

requests

the honor of your presence

at the exhibition

of

Spring and Summer Fashions

presenting

the season's smartest modes

in

Millinery, Dresses, Suits,

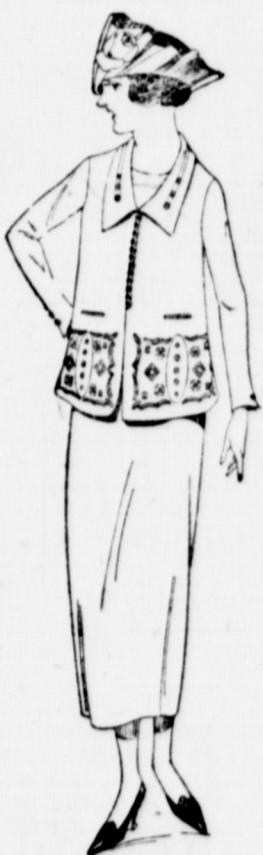
Skirts, Coats and

Blouses

THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY

March 17th, 18th and 19th

Jennie B. Fish Co.



THE CITIZEN

A non-partisan family newspaper published every Thursday by
BEREA PUBLISHING CO. (Incorporated)

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Editor J. O. LEHMAN, Associate Editor and Business Manager

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The Oratorical Contest

In another column of this paper is published the account of the State Oratorical Contest held in Berea on Saturday evening, March 5. William O. Keller of the Junior Class of Berea College carried off the laurels. The contest as a whole was of a high order, and the honor of winning the prize should be of unusual importance in the life of any student.

Contests in oratory and debating are more valuable than contests in athletic sports because it is a competition among minds where men are supposed to excel. Athletics are valuable, but more ruptures between student bodies and exhibitions of the frailties of human nature result from athletic contests than from debating or declaiming contests. The Citizen extends its congratulations to Mr. Keller in this triumph and wishes him victory in the Interstate Contest to be held in Wisconsin early in April.

The Dust Trail of the League of Nations

Those of our good American citizens who deceived themselves into thinking that President Harding did not mean what he said when he rejected every form of a League of Nations during his campaign speeches will have another thought coming. They did Mr. Harding an injustice by arguing that he was for a League of Nations, and that his pronouncements against one were merely campaign arguments to quiet obstreperous politicians and "bitter-end" Senators. His speech of acceptance of the nomination was a doubtful speech against the League. And as the front-porch campaign advanced, his declarations against the League became more emphatic, and the cap sheaf was carefully put in place by his complete repudiation of it in his inaugural address.

Mr. Harding may be right. It may be the best for America and everybody concerned that we cut the ties of brotherhood and go it alone. We are not making an issue of the League of Nations now, because, as far as America is concerned, there is no League. The only issue that we are making is that somebody is due to make an apology to Mr. Harding. Senator Borah and Senator Johnson said they were of one accord with Mr. Harding, and they spoke truthfully. They never entertained any doubts as to the fate of the League of Nations. They both prophesied that in the near future, so far as America is concerned, the League of Nations would be a dream, a myth, a mere trail of dust. Their prophecy is so nearly come true that the cloud of dust caused by the fleeting League is settling so fast as to obliterate its tracks.

We predict that America will some day enter the League; that we will take our place in the concourse of nations and supply that strong moral force for righting the wrongs of the human race and setting up standards of national ethics that we have been supplying on the American continent since the days of Washington.

It is probably best that we take time in this great advance to allow the less altruistic and the less idealistic of our citizenship to catch up with their thinking. Some day we will be in the League of Nations, but we must maintain our faith in the integrity and the honesty of President Harding by predicting that it will not come during his administration.

baker and candlestick maker, and orders everything they have in their joints, and has it charged to her husband.

"As your sway-backed professor said, a short journey was a serious business in the old days, and as a result people stayed home and attended to their knitting. If a woman journeyed nine miles in one of the old-time coaches she had a backache for three weeks, and so the idea of going away from home didn't fill her with enthusiasm. But nowadays traveling is a luxury. All a woman has to do is to hold up her husband for the fare, and then the urbane railway people do the rest, and make everything so comfortable for her that she hates the idea of ever returning home. And because of this luxury, women are forever hunting up excuses for a trip somewhere. Kersmith told me the other day that his wife traveled three hundred miles and back to match a ribbon, the local stores not having the exact shade she wanted. Kersmith is just about three cubits ahead of the sheriff, and his wife knows it, but she wouldn't let a small matter like that interfere with her trip.

"In the halcyon days people used to tallow candles and were all the better for it. There was no satisfaction in reading by a candle, so men didn't blow in their substance for fool books and magazines. The candles kicked up such a smell that they were extinguished as early as possible, and so no money was wasted. Now we have the electric light, which is a great convenience. It is such a thundering convenience, Mrs. Jamesworthy, that it is greasing the road to the poorhouse for innumerable heartless husbands. The average citizen finds it impossible to convince his wife and daughters and other female relatives that the electric juice costs money, and so his home is illuminated from basement to garret every night. Few women remember to turn off the light after having it turned on. If I drop dead of heart failure one of these days, it will be when looking over the electric light bill. In the old days—"

"Oh, bother the old days, and the young days, and the middle-aged days!" cried Mrs. Jamesworthy.

That Depends.
"You know, my dear fellow, we really gain by our trials in life."
"That depends on the kind of lawyer you employ."

He Started Early.
Mozart began composing at an earlier age than anybody else on record. At four he was exhibited as an infant prodigy, and at five he composed concertos. When he was eleven he wrote an opera bouffe.

MARCH

Chile, dis month 'I'll run me crazy,
I jes dunno whut to say,
Ma'ch is heah befo' I knowed hit—
Come a-slippin' in terday.
Yassuh! Got heah soon dis mawnin',
Smilin' all about de place,
But Ise jubus, Chile, Ise jubus—
I don't like dat smilin' face!

Nex' you knows, he'll be a-cryin'—
Likely rave aroun' an' swear,
Howlin' up an' down de country
Like de debbil on a tear.
Den he'll sobah up right sudden,
An' de clouds'll elave de sun—
But fo' me dat so't o' weathah's
Jes a little wuss dan none!

Ma'ch is wil' an' Ma'ch is dang'us,
Ma'ch'll fool you ef he can—
Ise a-huntin' up my fish-hooks
An' my ovaheah an' fan.
Ma'ch is like a cullud preachah
Wid his gizzud full o' booze,
An' a sweatin' prayahs an' razahs
Fum his neck-tie to his shoes.

But hit takes all kin's o' people,
White an' Cullud, Red an' Brown.
Fo' to make de worl' we live in—
An' dey's Chinamuns in town.
Hit's de good days an' de bad uns,
Hit's de laftah an' de teahs,
Wid de sunshine an' de shadders
Makes de lifetimé an' de yeahs.

—Alson Baker

WAITING IN THE NAVY

Life in the Navy is one long wait—
Waiting is part of the game.
Better men than I have stood in line,
Men who have won honor and fame.

I can imagine old Admiral Farragut
In a chow line for an hour or so,
And John Paul Jones, a sea-faring
man,
Serenely waiting for pay-call to
blow.

Then we have Admiral Dewey,
To him S & A forms were clear,
And in order to rate a flying flag,
He waited for many a year.

Here we line up to go to school,
And we form a line for chow,
We stand in line for a Liberty Pass,
And we're in line for a rating now.

I am waiting for two years to pass,
Two years of life at sea,
Then I'll be able to be with the girl
That means all the world to me.

—A. Moore, AS-Y.

Caesar's Words.

Julius Caesar is credited with the saying, which means, "I came, I saw, I conquered." In connection with his victories in Pontus, a kingdom of Asia Minor, B. C. 47. The historian Suetonius states that the words were displayed before Caesar's title in his public triumph, to indicate the rapidity with which the campaign was concluded. Plutarch, in his life of Caesar, says the latter, in the account he gave one of his Roman friends of his victory over Pharnaces at Zela in Pontus, used the three words as a concise summary of the expedition.

CANDEE HATCHED CHICKS

The Kind that Live and Grow

It does not pay you to spend the time and trouble bothering with the fussy, uncertain hen when you can have your eggs hatched by us in a safe and sure hot water Candee Incubator at the small cost of \$3.00 a tray of 75 eggs.

SEND YOUR EGGS TO US AND GET MORE AND BETTER CHICKS

Your eggs will be doubly safeguarded by an automatic regulator at each Incubator compartment and another regulator at the heater.

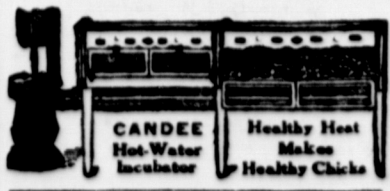
This and the healthy hot water heat insures your getting the greatest number of chicks that will live and grow into profitable layers and breeders.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED CHICKS \$22.00 Per Hundred

We have a limited number of day-old chicks from heavy-laying strains of WHITE ROCKS and WHITE WYANDOTTES to offer at this price. Hatching eggs and breeders also for sale at reasonable prices.

Come and see for yourself the strong, sturdy chicks and the mammoth Candee Incubator in operation.

BEREA HATCHERY
E. H. Bartlett Berea, Ky.



Sausages.

Surprising as it may seem, there are 1,700 different varieties of sausages in the world today. All nationalities love certain national dishes, and some form of sausage seems included in the cuisine of every country. China makes sausages, and very good ones, from the eastern point of view. Germany is pre-eminently a sausage-eating nation. Great quantities of this food are consumed by the people of Latin countries. In Italy and France they are eaten more as a relish than as a dish, and the noonday meal often commences with thin slices of cold sausage, flanked with a few olives and a pat of fresh butter. Sausages in France are associated with certain fete days, and a kind of blood sausage is always served at the Christmas eve supper. Neither is sausage a modern food, born of economy and the utilizing of meat scraps. The town of Koenigsburg, Germany, in 1558, celebrated the national dish by making a bologna sausage more than 600 feet long.

Strike in New Zealand.

It was in October, 1913, that New Zealand experienced a food and fuel shortage as a result of a general strike, which began with a walkout of shipwrights. New Zealand had been referred to frequently as "a land without strikes" by magazine writers, who found in its labor and social laws material for much praise. Its industrial laws often were held up as models. New Zealand is a British colonial possession, discovered by Tasman in 1642. The settlers have been often at war with the natives, the Maoris. The dominion does not have a socialist government, although it has adopted radically socialist policies. The government is vested in a governor, appointed by the crown, and a general assembly consisting of a legislative council, appointed by the governor, and a house of representatives, elected.

Plaster Easily Mended.

If plaster on the walls shows cracks and breaks it is not difficult to mend this yourself. Get a little plaster of paris from the drug store. Mix this with water to make a smooth paste and then plaster the cracks, smoothing off the surface with a perfectly smooth board for a lathe. When this is perfectly dry you can supply a coat of calcimine or one of the patented wall paints and the effect should be all that you desire. It is very much better to have all shelves well painted with two coats of white paint and a finishing coat of enamel than to leave the boards in natural condition. If they are painted they may be washed off easily, whereas if they are not painted they become discolored and soiled and cannot be restored.

Money Saved!

By buying your Harness Supplies from Thoma, you get better goods for less money. Place your orders now. I am in position to supply your needs in leather goods. Make anything that can be made out of leather.

Try THOMA

Short Street Berea, Ky.

Quality that will appeal at prices that are right

Clothing
Shoes
Sweaters

For Men and Young Fellows



Glad to have you call

J. M. Coyle & Co.

Chestnut St., Berea, Ky.

Berea College Hospital

Best Equipment and Service at Lowest Cost. Wards for Men and for Women. Sun-Parlor, Private Rooms, Baths, Electric Service.

Surgery, Care in Child-birth, Eye, Nose and Ear
GENERAL PRACTICE

Come in and visit an establishment, which is a friend in need, and in reach of all the people.

ROBERT H. COWLEY, M.D., Physician
HARLAN DUDLEY, M.D., Physician
MARY S. WETMORE, M. D., Physician
MISS MARY LONGACRE, R.N., Superintendent
MISS HILDA SILBERMANN, R.N., Head Nurse

CHANGE IN RATES

Beginning March 1, the rates for board and room of private patients will be \$15 to \$18 per week. The rates for patients cared for in the wards will remain the same—\$1 per day.

By Order of Prudential Committee, Berea College

Stop! Look! Buy!

Building To Be Torn Down

We are forced to go out of business. Our entire stock must be sold at once. Everything reduced to move quickly.

Sale Now On—One Week Only

Our stock consists of a full line of groceries, dairy feed, horse and mule feed, oats, hay, some hardware, also a small line of overalls, shirts, collars, ties, ladies' and children's underwear, stockings, and numerous other articles. Bargains await those who come early.

Terms Cash

M. H. GABBARD & SONS

Next to Berea Bank & Trust Co.

Berea, Ky.

PUBLIC SALE!

As administratrix of the estate of Carlos E. Moore, deceased, I will offer for sale at the home place on Walnut Meadow Pike, five miles from Berea, on

Tuesday, March 22, 1921

promptly at 10 o'clock a. m., the following described property:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 60 Shoats, av. 120 lbs. home raised | 1 Deering Mower, good as new |
| Durocs. | 2 Walking Cultivators |
| 2 Sows and Pigs | 1 Cutting Harrow |
| 7 Milk Cows | 2 Vulcan Plows |
| 1 Registered Shorthorn Bull Calf | 1 Wheat Drill |
| 3 Registered Shorthorn Cows with male calves. | 1 two-Horse Corn Planter |
| 12 Yearling Steers | 2 Drag Harrows |
| 8 Calves | 1 Complete Set Shop tools |
| 1 3-year-old Bay Mare, extra good | 1 Silo Filler, one-half interest |
| 1 aged Brood Mare, in foal to jack | 10 Tons Timothy and Clover Hay |
| 1 Bay Mare, seven yrs. old in foal to jack. | 100 Barrels of Corn |
| 1 Gray Buggy Mare | 1 Buggy and Harness |
| 1 Team, 4 and 5 years old, half Norman. | 1 Fairbanks-Morse Scales |
| 1 Farm Wagon, Old Hickory | 1 Wheat Fan |
| 1 New Farm Wagon | 1 Sled |
| 1 Deering Binder, good as new | 1 Saddle and Bridle |
| | Miscellaneous Tools |
| | 1 Studebaker Six Automobile, run less than 1,600 miles. |

EVERY ARTICLE TO BE SOLD—NO BY-BIDDING

Terms liberal and made known on day of sale.

MRS. CARLOS E. MOORE, Administratrix

COL. JESSE COBB, Auctioneer

Berea, Ky., Paint Lick Route

Classified Advertisements

EGGS FOR SALE—Pure-Bred Buff Orpington eggs at \$1.00 per setting. Howard Hudson, Jackson St.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE
A Registered Saddle Stallion and Good Jack. J. W. Herndon, Berea, Ky. 6t-42p.

EGGS FOR SETTING
Plymouth (Barred) Rocks, 75 cents a setting. Thomas A. Edwards. 2t-37.

HAY, HAY, HAY. Come with money and get it. \$1.00 a hundred, timothy or clover baled. Phone 30-H. James Todd, Paint Lick. 13t-40

AUTOMOBILES PAINTED
Tops and Curtains Repaired
We have secured the services of an expert automobile painter, who can make your old cars look like new. Berea Motors Co. 4 w-37.

THREE BROOMS FOR \$1.00
On account of some flaw in workmanship these brooms are not sent out to our regular trade, but for service they will answer all requirements.

If you want a bargain, send a dollar and we will send brooms post paid. 4t-40

BROOM INDUSTRY, BEREA COLLEGE

Salaried or "Worth His Salt."
"Salary" is from the Latin, sal (salt), being derived from the early Roman custom of compensating her military officers with provisions as well as with coin. The analogy may still be discerned in the expression, "He is not worth his salt"—that is, his perquisites. "Supercilious" from supercilium, the eyebrow, is literally elevating the eyebrows with disdain. "Sierra," as in the Sierra mountains, aptly describes the serrated appearance of this range, the word being Spanish for "saw." A "cur," from the Latin curtus, is philologically a dog, with its tail cut short; hence also the word "curtail" with its amplifications. And curiously we find "saunterer" sprung from La Sainte Terre (the Holy Land) whitherward pilgrims were wont leisurely to journey.

Peculiar Habit of Eels.
The history of the eel is very remarkable, and in some respects unique. During the spring and early summer thousands of young eels several inches long migrate up rivers from the sea and distribute themselves throughout every accessible body of water, whatever its size or character, frequently traveling overland to reach these. Here they remain concealed in the mud or beneath stones, and feed on all kinds of animal matter, living and dead. Many eels appear never to leave the fresh waters in which they have developed, but most of them after several years, return to the sea, and enter comparatively deep water where sexual maturity and spawning takes place.

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

THE VALUE OF THE JUNIOR AGRICULTURAL CLUB WORK IN ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

Read at the Thrift Week Community Meeting at the Mt. Vernon Graded School Building, Tuesday evening, January 18, 1921.

By Everett Reynolds, Kentucky's Champion Corn Grower.

Little has been thought of the real value of our county boys and girls by the scores of working forces in our big county. Around and within the populated centers there has been people working with schools, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Christian Endeavor, Red Cross, Women's Club, and many other concerns, but somehow this work doesn't reach out very far into our poor rural section and give us boys and girls a chance. It sometimes occurs to me that few people are interested in finding some real helpful work to do. There are

Our club members have forty-one pure-bred pigs, two pure-bred bulls, twelve pure-bred sheep and more than five hundred pure-bred R. I. red birds. Nine club members hold Liberty Bonds, twenty-one hold War Savings Stamps and thirty-six have a BANK account of more than \$700, which does not include our net profits made in 1920, most of which is still invested in livestock and crops held in our possession.

The Broadhead Bank, Livingston Bank, and the Bank of Mt. Vernon are giving \$5 to each champion, which will remain on deposit for a term of five years with 3 percent interest. This of course gives us a bank account to start with. We mean to add dollars to this account this year.

I have been telling you the value of club work in Rockcastle, in dollars and cents. I cannot state the value in developing community spirit, morals, character, citizenship, Christian-

that "There's more in the man than in the land."

This is Everett's first year as club member. He took advantage of the junior club camp at London and attended every day. During this time he won for himself a name as one of the best boys in camp. He never refused to carry out orders given by his camp officers.

Everett won the trip to the State Fair because of his alertness, faithfulness and all around preparedness as a club boy at the time the boys were selected. At the State Fair he attended a junior grading contest with scores of other young men, and came out with second honors, judging corn and hogs. He brought back to Rockcastle county a silver trophy cup, which places the county in second place in the junior judging ring.

Rockcastle county is proud to be the home of such a boy who has raised his name in the state to second place in judging. She is still prouder of being the home of the State Champion corn grower, also the home of the state champion of production.

Everett holds county championship as corn grower both of juniors and seniors of Rockcastle.

For this our bank of Mt. Vernon puts up a deposit of \$5 to Everett's credit. This is to remain on deposit for five years with three percent interest. This is not a big sum, but it's all the county agent asked for. It is intended for a nest egg. Everett is determined to add to this each year for five years so as to have a handsome account at the end of five years.



Everett Reynolds and his County Agent

people who say they are inspired to do God's calling and are ready to do what He says do, but if you will notice nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand such people find such work in towns and cities. Is it because the country communities don't need help? Is it because God only calls to towns and cities? Is it because these workers are despised and not wanted in the rural sections? Is it because they can't make money and God only calls to money positions? These and others questions come to me as I sit around the fireside in my home near Mt. Vernon on Renfro's creek. I wish I could make it plain to you just how I feel, but being one of these country boys living on a farm working for my living raising corn, pigs, feeding calves and cleaning out the barn, I am afraid I can't make you see just what I want you to see.

I will state it this way, why can't our country schools be made better for our boys and girls? Why can't our country churches be made better for our country boys and girls? Why can't we as country boys and girls have the chance in these many ways being suggested by our visiting friends and town and city workers? Why don't some of our active Christian, moral workers work in the country, over the hill and through the mud, building up a sentiment, moulding character and bringing about a better community spirit?

Last summer at a junior agricultural club meeting our County Agent, Mr. Spence, made this statement—"Brighten the corner where you are." At this time I didn't think much about it, but while I was working my corn (for I am a club boy) I often wondered if any good could come from me working my corn and being a club boy. This caused me to think more about the club work, and the value of it to our county and to the young people.

I believe Mr. Spence, our County Agent, is bringing about better conditions along the line which I spoke of a while ago. I was convinced of this fact when I heard Mr. Davis, your druggist, and Mr. Spence speak of our farms, homes, schools, churches and roads during our community development campaign this fall.

I want to call your attention to just one part of the County Agent's work, and that is our junior agricultural club. We had last year 112 members; they grew corn, pigs, poultry, sheep, calves, tomatoes, potatoes and beans. At the close of the year our club members alone had made a clear profit of \$2,014.67. In making this money we did not lose any time from our other work which was to be done; we worked at home just as we had before.

ity and hundreds of other things.

You remember our community and county school and agricultural fairs, you saw for yourself and witnessed the great community spirit, and heard the yells and songs of schools.

Our County Agent started this work, he doesn't hesitate to ride thru the rain, mud and cold, over the hill and up our hollows to a club member, or to organize a club or to help those who call. We now have about three hundred club members to work to "Make the BEST BETTER," our state slogan, and to "Brighten the corners where you are."

Do you want to help us country boys and girls to make money and learn to save it by investing it in education; if so, keep our county agent, cooperate in our club work, promote our county school and agricultural fair.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY HONORS

Rockcastle county this year is very proud to have some makers as well as record breakers. These record makers and record breakers are Junior Agricultural Club boys and girls. We had 112 members for 1920 growing crops, animals and poultry.

The winners as County Champions are as follows:

Corn—Everett Reynolds, Hummel club, Renfro Creek, Mt. Vernon, produced 105.5 bushels. He also won State Championship in corn club work and production per acre.

Pigs—Hazel Carter, Hummel club, Wildie, made a net profit of \$149.75. She has been a club member for two years.

Poultry—Glenna Johnson, Cove club, Orlando, made a next profit of \$33.72. This does not include her flock of more than fifty pure-bred Rhode Island Reds. She has recently been accepted as a member of the Berea Rhode Island Red Poultry Association.

Each of the above winners gets \$5 given by three of our banks. Corn Champion, Bank of Mt. Vernon; Pig Champion, Citizens Bank, Broadhead; Poultry Champion, First State Bank, Livingston. This money is to remain on deposit in the banks for a term of five years at 3 percent. This is not a big sum, but it is intended to influence towards a saving account for the future.

State Honors

Everett Reynolds is to be honored throughout the State of Kentucky as being the State Champion Corn Club boy, also the State Champion on producing the biggest yield per acre (105.5 bushels.)

Everett is A. E. Reynolds' son, who lives on Renfro's Creek, four miles from Mt. Vernon. He has lifted Rockcastle county's name to the top of the ladder in the Junior Agriculture Club work. He has shown

STOCK

SUN REDUCES CHOLERA BILL

Unwise and Uneconomical to Depend Entirely on Serum to Protect Swine From Disease.

A few days' work in the pig pens and yards scraping, disinfecting and cleaning is pretty good hog-cholera insurance, says the United States Department of Agriculture. Strict sanitation is the best aid the farmer can



Hog Cholera Thrives in Such Surroundings as These.

give to the work of the hog-cholera serum. It is unwise and uneconomical to depend entirely upon the serum to protect the swine from this costly disease. In 1918 the farmers paid a serum bill of over \$5,000,000 and they still lost \$6,000,000 worth of pigs. There can be no doubt as to the effectiveness of the serum treatment, but the sensible farmer will do what he can with shovel, hoe and disinfectant to remove the cause of the trouble. The threat of cholera is always present so long as there are uncleaned cesspools and wallows. Straw stacks should never be left from one year to the next if they are where the hogs can reach them. Shelters and pens should be so constructed that they may be easily cleaned and exposed to the sunlight. A few days devoted to work of this sort in the fall when the hogs have been taken from the pens will do much to protect the herds of another year.

PROSPECTS FOR CATTLE MEN

Nebraska College of Agriculture Encouraging Farmers to Increase Their Operations.

The Nebraska College of Agriculture is encouraging farmers to expand their live stock operations. The scarcity of all kinds of stock, especially cattle, points to continued good prices. With feed prices going lower better days seem to be near for both the live stock raiser and the live stock feeder. While it is true that many feeders lost money in the last two years, feed prices may be 50 percent lower than last year. Likewise cheaper feed and labor should stimulate live stock raising. The number of cattle in the United States has been decreasing at an alarming rate. The number in the United States has decreased from 89 head for every 100 persons in 1900 to 42 head in 1919. During the same period the rate of slaughter increased 3,000,000 head annually. Some people go so far as to predict that in a few years only millionaires can have beefsteak on their tables, unless live stock production is stimulated.

IMPROVED UNION INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. F. H. FITZWATER, M. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
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LESSON FOR MARCH 13

THE LAST PASSOVER.

LESSON TEXT—Matt. 2:14-30. GOLDEN TEXT—As often as ye eat this bread, and drink this cup, ye do show the Lord's death till he come.—I Cor. 11:26.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—Mark 14:17-26; Luke 22:7-23; John 13:1-30; I Cor. 10:16, 17; 11:23-24.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Jesus at Supper With His Friends.
JUNIOR TOPIC—Remembering Our Lord Jesus.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—The Lord's Supper and Its Meaning.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Communion With Christ.

I. The Bargain of Betrayal (vv. 14-16).

This is a dark picture. Satan had so completely gained the mastery over Judas that he sold his Lord for the price of a slave (Ex. 21:32). Judas' sin was not of a sort that one would suddenly be overtaken with, but one of deliberate purpose.

II. The Passover Prepared (vv. 17-19).

1. The disciples' inquiry (v. 17). They inquired of Jesus as to where they should prepare for the Passover. They were no doubt anxious to be of service to Him. We should be not only ready to do our Lord's bidding, but should inquire of Him as to what He would have us do.

2. The Master's strange directions (v. 18). They were to go into the city where they would meet a man bearing a pitcher of water. It was usual for the women to carry the water. This unusual occurrence would make it easier for them to find the man. To him they were to say, "Where is the guest-chamber where I shall eat the Passover with my disciples?" "And he will show you a large upper room furnished and prepared, there make ready for us" (Mark 14:14, 15).

3. The obedience of the disciples. They did as Jesus had appointed them. They did not stop to question the sanity of the command, but like true disciples obeyed. Christ is omniscient. He knew just how the matter would turn out.

III. The Betrayal Announced (vv. 20-25).

1. The time of (vv. 20, 21). It was while they were eating the last passover that Jesus made this announcement. Perhaps the reason why this feast should be disturbed by such a sad announcement was that Judas might be given an opportunity at this last moment to repent. God does not will that any should perish, but holds out to the most wicked man to the last moment an opportunity to repent.

2. The sorrowful question (v. 22). They did not seem to suspect one another, but directed personal attention to themselves. We should always examine ourselves rather than others.

3. The darkness of the crime (v. 23). "He that dipeth his hand with me in the dish, the same shall betray me," does not point out the traitor, but indicates the greatness of the crime.

4. The betrayal of Jesus was by the deliberate counsel and foreknowledge of God (v. 24; Acts 2:23). Nothing takes place by chance. "Woe unto the man by whom the Son of Man is betrayed; it had been good for that man if he had not been born." To have been born in the world and lived for a while, leaving an impression upon it for good is a great privilege, but to be face to face with such a great privilege as Judas Iscariot, and to make such a miserable failure of it is worse than nonexistence.

5. Judas' evil determination unshaken (v. 25). In the face of all that Christ had said, he went forward and tried to cover up his purpose by saying, "Master, is it I?"

IV. The Feast of the New Covenant Instituted (vv. 25-30).

This took place at the close of the passover supper.

1. The bread a symbol of Christ's body (v. 26). This is a fitting emblem of Christ's body. As bread nourishes and strengthens our bodies, so Christ is food to our spiritual lives. Unless we feed upon Him, we shall perish.

2. The cup a symbol of Christ's blood (vv. 27, 28). This was symbolic of the atonement which was made by the shedding of His blood on the cross.

3. Drinking anew in the kingdom (v. 29). This does not mean that in heaven this service will be renewed, but that this was symbolic of the heavenly reality.

4. Going to the cross with a song (v. 30). With all the sorrows and the burdens of the world upon Him, He pressed forward with cheerfulness. Those who have come under the shadow of His blood can go forward bearing their cross with a song of joy.

Religion.

Religion is not a lot of things that a man does, but a new life that he lives; not a thing for weak souls, but a thing for the manliest soul.—Phillips Brooks.

Watch Our Beginnings.

Let us watch well our beginnings; and results will manage themselves.—Alix Clark.

The Life Preserver.

Every man's task is his life preserver.—Emerson.

HOME DEPARTMENT

Conducted by the Home Economics Department of Berea College

DISEASE

Report of Lecture Given by Dr. Holmes at the Conference at Lexington, Ky., Feb. 1920.

The first idea of disease was gotten by the savage man. He thought disease came through evil spirits, through voices in the air, and other things of like sort about him.

Later men thought disease was a punishment from God, and still later spontaneous combustion was thought to be the cause of disease. The idea that the garbage can, the manure pile, dirty streets, the ash can, etc., was the breeding place of disease germs, prevailed.

Science has now come to believe that it is not possible for disease to be carried or spread through these agents, (although these things may have some bearing on disease) but it is only from man to man, or through man that disease germs may be carried.

Pasteur, the great French scientist, in 1862 showed that disease could be killed, and thus began the real study of bacteria, which had begun as far back as Jenner.

We inherit a certain amount of contempt for our bodies, which came down to us from the early Christian period. Now we are coming to have a new conception of the value of the body. This conception has been brought to us through the progress of the world. Such organizations as the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. have done much to bring up the standard of health. Also our new attitude toward women. In the olden days woman did not have the chance to develop as she is developing today. It was not proper for her to enter into athletics. Her realm was in the home only. It is no longer a new thing to see women active in athletics, in business, and, as a result, she is becoming straight and strong.

Nature plays a great part in the curbing of diseases. Many times we attempt to cure a headache, a cough or a pain by taking patent medicines. We think no farther than to immediately stop the pain; when the proper thing for us to do is to find the cause of the ailment. We sometimes sneeze, and think we are taking cold, but the sneeze is merely nature's way of getting rid of bacteria.

Nature has provided us with safeguards. We cut a finger and the blood clots, in this way safe-guarding against disease germs which might otherwise enter and cause trouble. Nature has also provided us with paired organs, two lungs, two kidneys, two brains, etc. Should one of these paired organs fail to function, one would still go on living because of the functioning of its mate. One can even get along without the stomach, by letting the small intestines do its own work, as well as that of the stomach.

We have made marvellous progress since the early struggle for exist-

ence, some diseases having been nearly wiped out. Smallpox is almost a disease of the past, breaking out only in spots and where people have not been vaccinated against it. Typhoid is not so common as it was some years ago.

It has been found out that the mosquito has been the cause of yellow fever, and everything is being done to exterminate this insect. All holes and wet places are being filled up, as it is in such places where the mosquito breeds.

A few years ago one out of every four died of tuberculosis. Today one out of every ten dies. Looking at these figures, we may dare to hope that tuberculosis will in a few years hence be entirely wiped out.

As yet the cause of cancer has not been determined, nor what can stop it. This disease is more prevalent among women than men. Only a simple operation may be necessary, if it is taken in time; but if not taken care of at once, it may mean a severe operation and often death.

One may be a carrier of disease germs, as in the case of "Typhoid Mary Maloy," who, although not having had typhoid, gave it to many. Her large intestine was found to be full of typhoid germs.

Science now says disease germs can not live in books, dishes and the sick room for any length of time. There is no evidence that these things carry germs. They cannot live out of their environment—the living body—without very soon dying. (In this connection Dr. Holmes thinks fumigation is not necessary.)

Some of the causes of disease may be diseased tonsils, bad teeth and feet. There is no need of one going through life with any of these defects, as they can be remedied and the cause of disease stopped.

To prevent disease we must get our bodies into a healthy condition. This does not always keep one from catching a disease, but if the laws of health are obeyed, and we KEEP AWAY from the sick, or observe the laws of care, there is not much danger of contracting disease.

Among certain classes of people such diseases as trachoma, hook worm, etc., are common. They do not realize that health is a right, and can be obtained.

Statistics show that 85 percent of population has infection from gonorrhea. A large percent of boys have venereal diseases, yet we are not much concerned. In order to wipe out these diseases, we must have vigor, and living must become a joy. We have a task before us of finding out the simple rules of health, then carrying out the simple rules. A healthy body demands contentment and happiness, and to be contented and happy, one must be healthy.

Minnie Klar, Senior Vocational Home Science

WAYS FOR UTILIZING LEFT-OVER CEREALS

Housekeeper Can Make Good Use of All Remnants.

Splendid for Making Scalloped Dishes, Souffles and Omelets, in Making Muffins and in Various Other Ways.

What can be done with the cupful of cooked cereal left from breakfast? The economical housekeeper dislikes to throw it out, but how can she use it so that her family will like its second appearance at the family board? The following solutions of the problem are offered by the home economics specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Remnants of cereal breakfast foods may often be utilized in making scalloped dishes, souffles, and omelets, in thickening soups or gravies, in making muffins and griddle cakes, and in many other ways. Also they can sometimes be reheated or thinned and added to a new supply. The practice of frying the left-overs of boiled hominy or of cornmeal mush is as old as the settlement of this country, and the nursery song about the "bag pudding the queen did make" from King Arthur's barley meal shows us that for centuries other cereal puddings have been treated in the same way. In so-called "oatmeal oysters" small portions of the left-over cereal are dipped in eggs and crumbs and fried. The use of left-over rice and other cereals in croquettes, puddings, etc., is well known.

Cold cooked farina or similar cereal may be utilized in the following way:

Farina Pudding.

1 cupful cold, cooked farina. 1/2 cupful seeded raisins. 1 tablespoonful cornstarch. 1/2 teaspoonful cinnamon. 1 egg. A speck of ground cloves. 1 cupful milk. A little salt if desired. 1-2 cupful sugar.

Bake in a medium even until brown, or heat on top of the stove. Dried figs or dates or stewed fruit may be substituted for the raisins. Boiled rice and pearl barley are oft-

en used in soup, and there is no reason why small quantities of coarse samp or any other cereal which will keep its shape fairly well should not be used up in the same way. Similarly, remnants of macaroni broken into small pieces may be used in the place of vermicelli or other special soup pastes. Such practices serve the double purpose of using material that would otherwise be wasted and of giving a little variety to a simple diet by inexpensive means.

Oatmeal cookies, a toothsome and wholesome sweet for the school lunch, may be made of one egg, one-third cupful granulated sugar, one cupful rolled oats, two teaspoonfuls melted fat, one teaspoonful salt. Beat the egg, add sugar gradually, and stir in other ingredients. Drop a spoonful at a time on a well-greased tin and bake in a moderate oven.

SPLendid DISH FOR SUPPER

Combination of Eggs and Cheese is Recommended by Department of Agriculture.

The combination of eggs and cheese makes a hearty dish suitable for supper, dinner or lunch. The following recipe is recommended by the experimental kitchen of the United States Department of Agriculture:

4 eggs stale bread crumbs 1 cup, or 4 ounces, 1/2 teaspoon salt 1 cup of fine, soft A few grains of Cayenne pepper

Break the eggs into a buttered baking dish or into ramekins and cook in a hot oven until they begin to turn white around the edge. Cover with the mixture of crumbs, cheese and seasonings. Brown in a very hot oven. In preparing this dish it is essential that the oven be very hot or the egg will be too much cooked by the time the cheese is brown. To avoid this, some cooks cover the eggs with white sauce before adding crumbs.

The food value of the dish is very close to that of a pound of beef of average composition. For those who are particularly fond of cheese, the amount of cheese in this recipe may be very much increased, thus making a much more nourishing dish; or the amount may be reduced so as to give hardly more than a suggestion of the flavor of cheese.

HARDING WOULD PROMOTE PEACE

(Continued from Page 1)

reflect the glory of new world democracy, but in the new order of finance and trade we mean to promote enlarged activities and seek expanded confidence.

Perhaps we can make no more helpful contribution by example than prove a republic's capacity to emerge from the wreckage of war. While the world's embittered travail did not leave us devastated lands nor desolated cities, left no gaping wounds, no breast with hate, it did involve us in the delirium of expenditure, in expanded currency and credits, in unbalanced industry, in unspeakable waste and disturbed relationships. While it uncovered our portion of hateful selfishness at home, it also revealed the heart of America as sound and fearless, and beating in confidence unflinching.

Amid it all we have riveted the gaze of all civilization to the unselfishness and the righteousness of representative democracy, where our freedom never has made offensive warfare, never has sought territorial aggrandizement through force, never has turned to the arbitrament of arm-until reason has been exhausted. When the governments of the earth shall have established a freedom like our own and shall have sanctioned the pursuit of peace as we have practiced it, I believe the last sorrow and the final sacrifice of international warfare will have been visited.

Our Supreme Task.

Our supreme task is the resumption of our onward, normal way. Reconstruction, readjustment, restoration—all these must follow. I would like to hasten them. If it will lighten the spirit and add to the resolution with which we take up the task, let me repeat for our nation, we shall give no people just cause to make war upon us, we hold no national prejudices, we entertain no spirit of revenge, we do not hate, we do not covet, we dream of no conquest, nor boast of armed prowess.

If, despite this attitude, war is again forced upon us, I earnestly hope a way may be found which will unify our individual and collective strength and consecrate all America, material and spiritually, body and soul, to national defense. I can vision the ideal republic, where every man and woman is called under the flag, for assignment to duty, for whatever service, military or civic, the individual is best fitted; where we may call to universal service every plant, agency or facility, all in the sublime sacrifice for country, and not one penny of war profit shall inure to the benefit of private individual, corporation or combination, but all above the normal shall flow into the defense chest of the nation. There is something inherently wrong, something out of accord with the ideals of representative democracy, when one portion of our citizenship turns its activities to private gain amid defensive war while another is fighting, sacrificing or dying for national preservation.

Unity of Spirit and Purpose.

Out of such universal service will come a new unity of spirit and purpose, a new confidence and consecration, which would make our defense impregnable, our triumph assured. Then we should have little or no disorganization of our economic, industrial and commercial systems at home, no staggering war debts, no swollen fortunes to flout the sacrifices of our soldiers, no excuse for sedition, no pitiable slackness, no outrage of treason. Envy and jealousy would have no soil for their menacing development, and revolution would be without the passion which engenders it.

A regret for the mistakes of yesterday must not, however, blind us to the tasks of today. War never left such an aftermath. There has been staggering loss of life, and measureless wastage of materials. Nations are still groping for return to stable ways. Discouraging indebtedness confronts us like all the war-torn nations, and these obligations must be provided for. No civilization can survive repudiation.

We can reduce the abnormal expenditures, and we will. We can strike at war taxation, and we must. We must face the grim necessity with full knowledge that the task is to be solved, and we must proceed with a full realization that no statute enacted by men can repeal the inexorable laws of nature. Our most dangerous tendency is to expect too much of the government, and at the same time do for it too little.

We contemplate the immediate task of putting our public household in order. We need a rigid and yet sane economy, combined with fiscal justice, and it must be attended by individual prudence to this trying hour and reassurance for the future.

Reflection of War's Reaction.

The business world reflects the disturbance of war's reaction. Herein flows the life-blood of material existence. The economic mechanism is intricate and its parts interdependent, and has suffered the shocks and jars incident to abnormal demands, credit, inflations and price upheavals. The normal balances have been impaired, the channels of distribution have been clogged, the relations of labor and management have been strained. We must seek the readjustment with care and courage. Our people must give and take. Prices must reflect the receding fever of war activities. Perhaps we never shall know the old levels of wage again, because war invariably readjusts compensations, and the necessities of life will show their inseparable relationship, but we must strive for normalcy

to reach stability. All the penalties will not be light, nor evenly distributed. There is no way of making them so. There is no instant step from disorder to order. We must face a condition of grim reality, charge off our losses and start afresh. It is the oldest lesson of civilization. I would like government to do all it can to mitigate; then, in understanding, in mutuality of interest, in concern for the common good, our tasks will be solved. No altered system will work a miracle. Any wild experiment will only add to the confusion. Our best assurance lies in efficient administration of our proven system.

From Destruction to Production.

The forward course of the business cycle is unmistakable. Peoples are turning from destruction to production. Industry has sensed the changed order and our own people are turning to resume their normal, onward way. The call is for productive America to go on. I know that congress and the administration will favor every wise government policy to aid the resumption and encourage continued progress.

I speak for administrative efficiency, for lightened tax burdens, for sound commercial practices, for adequate credit facilities, for sympathetic concern for all agricultural problems, for the omission of unnecessary interference of government with business, for an end to government's experiment in business, and for more efficient business in government administration. With all of this must attend a mindfulness of the human side of all activities, so that social, industrial and economic justice will be squared with the purposes of a righteous people.

With the nation-wide induction of womanhood into our political life, we may count upon her intuitions, her refinements, her intelligence and her influence to exalt the social order. We count upon her exercise of the full privileges and the performance of the duties of citizenship to speed the attainment of the highest state.

Prayer for Industrial Peace.

I wish for an America no less alert in guarding against dangers from within than it is watchful against enemies from without. Our fundamental law recognizes no class, no group, no section, there must be none in legislation or administration. The supreme inspiration is the common weal. Humanity hungers for international peace, and we crave it with all mankind. My most reverent prayer for America is for industrial peace, with its rewards, widely and generally distributed, amid the inspirations of equal opportunity. No one justly may deny the equality of opportunity which made us what we are. We have mistaken unpreparedness to embrace it to be a challenge of the reality, and due concern for making all citizens fit for participation will give added strength of citizenship and magnify our achievement.

If revolution insists upon overturning established order, let other peoples make the tragic experiment. There is no place for it in America. When world war threatened civilization we pledged our resources and our lives to its preservation, and when revolution threatens we unfurl the flag of law and order and renew our consecration. Ours is a constitutional freedom, where the popular will is the law supreme and minorities are sacredly protected. Our revisions, reformations and evolutions reflect a deliberate judgment and an orderly progress, and we mean to cure our ills, but never destroy or permit destruction by force.

I had rather submit our industrial controversies to the conference table in advance than to a settlement table after conflict and suffering. The earth is thirsting for the cup of good will, understanding is its fountain source. I would like to acclaim an era of good feeling amid dependable prosperity and all the blessings which attend.

Protection of Industries.

It has been proved again and again that we can not, while throwing our markets open to the world, maintain American standards of living and opportunity, and hold our industrial eminence in such unequal competition. There is a luring fallacy in the theory of banished barriers of trade, but preserved American standards require our higher production costs to be reflected in our tariffs on imports. Today, as never before, when peoples are seeking trade restoration and expansion, we must adjust our tariffs to the new order. We seek participation in the world's exchanges, because therein lies our way to widened influence and the triumphs of peace. We know full well we can not sell where we do not buy, and we can not sell successfully where we do not carry. Opportunity is calling not alone for the restoration, but for a new era in production, transportation and trade. We shall answer it best by meeting the demand of a surpassing home market, by promoting self-reliance in production, and by bidding enterprise, genius and efficiency to carry our cargoes in American bottoms to the marts of the world.

An America of Homes.

We would not have an America living within and for herself alone, but we would have her self-reliant, independent, and ever nobler, stronger and richer. Believing in our higher standards, reared through constitutional liberty and maintained opportunity, we invite the world to the same heights. But pride in things wrought is no reflex of a completed task. Common welfare is the goal of our national endeavor. Wealth is not inimical to welfare, it ought to be its friendliest agency. There never can

be equality of rewards or possessions so long as the human plan contains varied talents and differing degrees of industry and thrift, and ours ought to be a country free from great blotches of distressed poverty. We ought to find a way to guard against the perils and penalties of unemployment. We want an America of homes, illumined with hope and happiness, where mothers, freed from the necessity for long hours of toil beyond their own doors, may preside as befits the hearthstone of American citizenship. We want the cradle of American childhood rocked under conditions so wholesome and so hopeful that no blight may touch it in its development, and we want to provide that no selfish interest, no material necessity, no lack of opportunity shall prevent the gaining of that education so essential to best citizenship.

There is no short-cut to the making of these ideals into glad realities. The world has witnessed, again and again, the futility and the mischief of ill-considered remedies for social and economic disorders. But we are mindful today as never before of the friction of modern industrialism, and we must learn its causes and reduce its evil consequences by sober and tested methods. Where genius has made for great possibilities, justice and happiness must be reflected in a greater common welfare.

Service, the Supreme Commitment.

Service is the supreme commitment of life. I would rejoice to acclaim the era of the Golden Rule and crown it with the autocracy of service. I pledge an administration wherein all the agencies of government are called to serve, and ever promote an understanding of government purely as an expression of the popular will.

One can not stand in this presence and be unmindful of the tremendous responsibility. The world upheaval has added heavily to our tasks. But with the realization comes the surge of high resolve, and there is reassurance in belief in the God-given destiny of our republic. If I felt that there is to be sole responsibility in the executive for the America of tomorrow I should shrink from the burden. But here are a hundred millions, with common concern and shared responsibility, answerable to God and country. The republic summons them to their duty, and I invite co-operation.

I accept my part with single-mindedness of purpose and humility of spirit, and implore the favor and guidance of God in his heaven. With these I am unafraid, and confidently face the future.

I have taken the solemn oath of office on that passage of Holy Writ wherein it is asked: "What doth the Lord require of thee but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?" This I plight to God and country.

Sandalwood Long Prized.

Sandalwood is the product principally of the native state of Mysore, India, and the district of Coorg. Due to the development of the sandalwood oil extracting industry, the exportation of the wood from Madras has steadily declined, while that of the oil has increased. Sandalwood is the most famous of all scented woods. Its use for perfumery and incense dates back thousands of years. The later Greeks regarded it as one of their greatest luxuries, and no festivities were complete without it. Sandalwood figures prominently in religious ceremonies and burial rites in China and other oriental countries.

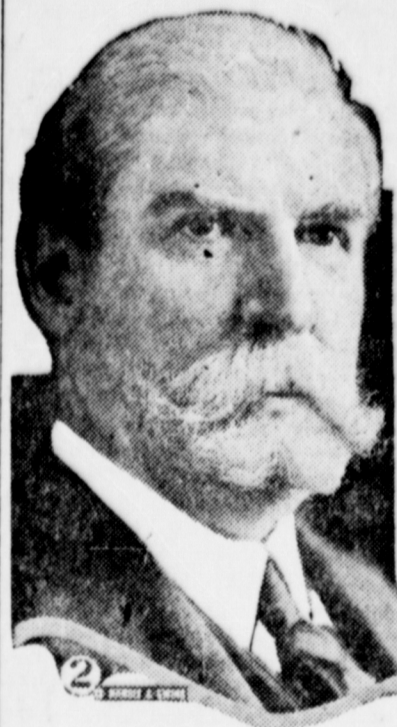
A record of changing conditions and the new leaven that is working at the soul of humanity.

The Prodigal Village

By Irving Bacheller

In all gentleness and kindness, in all beauty and sincerity, in the real spirit of the true America, "The Prodigal Village" shows us the happy pathway to the delectable mountains and makes us long for the old days, the brave days, the days that are no more but can come again—if we but will it. The man who successfully told the story of Lincoln's life and career in the form of a novel, gives us a new and inspiring tale of American life. Soon to start serially in this publication.

Watch for It!



1—New photograph of Charles Evans Hughes, secretary of state. 2—Residence on 8 street, Washington, which has been purchased by Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce. 3—Presidents Millerand of France (center) and Pilsudski of Poland (left) at a military review near Paris.



NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Allies, Rejecting the Counter-Proposal of the Germans, Issue an Ultimatum

WILL OCCUPY RHINE CITIES

Armed Force Will Be Applied Immediately—French Troops Ready to Move—President Harding's Inaugural Address Indicates His Attitude Toward League of Nations.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

"Kolosol," which used to be the favorite adjective of the Germans, may well be applied to their nerve as displayed in the counter proposals on reparations, submitted to the supreme council in London by Foreign Minister Simons and his colleagues. The world had expected from them something inadequate in the way of an offer, but the insolence of the proposal was amazing, even to unofficial Germany. Lloyd George and Briand heard it with ill-concealed derision, and the formal statement of the allies was that "it does not merit either examination or discussion."

This was followed by an ultimatum in which the German delegates were informed that if Germany did not accept the fundamental conditions laid down by the supreme council in Paris the allies would take immediate steps. First of these steps will be the occupation by allied troops of the cities of Duisburg, Dusseldorf and Ruhrort; second, each allied country will place on German merchandise such a tax as it may deem proper; third, a customs boundary will be established along the Rhine under allied control. Germany, said Premier Lloyd George in his reply to the German proposal, would be permitted to suggest no modifications of the Paris decisions except as to conditions of payment.

Doctor Simons answered that the German position had been misunderstood, and that he would reply on Monday to the ultimatum.

Briefly stated, Simons proposed that Germany pay the allies as war reparations about \$30,000,000,000 gold marks—approximately \$7,500,000,000—which is about one-seventh of the sum demanded by the allies. Also, the offer was conditioned on two provisions, that Germany be accorded free commercial privileges throughout the world, and that Upper Silesia, where a plebiscite soon is to be held, shall remain German.

Especially impudent was the suggestion to capitalize Germany's reparations payments through an international loan to be divided among allied countries and held free from taxation in all countries. This meant that the Germans want the allies to furnish them the money to pay their debts by allowing the Germans to offer so attractive an investment that it would outshine other securities and be made still more attractive through the surrender of tax revenues by the allied governments.

Meanwhile the French, anticipating the outcome of the conference, were getting ready to enforce payment by Germany. Their plans for military action were prepared and submitted by Marshal Foch, and after prolonged discussion Lloyd George was persuaded to agree to Great Britain's participation in the use of armed force. A French officer in London said French long-range guns had already been moved forward to a position from which they commanded Essen where the Krupp works are located. Field artillery, cavalry and tank and armored car formations were held in readiness for the advance, and the air squadrons were awaiting the word to "take off." At Coblenz it was stated that the American troops, in the event of an allied advance, would merely continue to occupy the actual lines now held by them.

Belgium is ready to act with France

and Britain in the Essen-Dusseldorf district. She had 13,000 troops on the Rhine and has sent two more divisions there. The French have 150,000 men in the occupation zone and 200,000 in reserve close by.

Among the interesting side-lights on the "poor mouth" presented by the Germans is the information afforded by a reliable American officer who has recently made a thousand-mile motor car trip through the chief agricultural and industrial districts of Germany. He says that Germany can pay the sums demanded; that he saw everywhere amazing evidence of productive labor and growing wealth.

All American eyes were turned toward Washington on Friday when Warren G. Harding was inaugurated President, and all American ears were open to hear what he had to say of the policies that shall control his administration. The ceremonies were simple and dignified, in conformity with the wishes of Mr. Harding. The new President, in his address, left no one in doubt as to his attitude toward the League of Nations as now constituted. Much of what he said was devoted to the general subject of international relations. He asserted that America had proved the wisdom of its inherited policy of non-involvement in old world affairs; that it can be a party to no permanent military alliance; that it can enter into no political commitments nor assume any economic obligations "which will subject our decisions to any other than our own authority." At the same time, he said, America is ready to associate itself with all other nations for conference and counsel; to seek ways to bring about approximate disarmament; to promote mediation, conciliation and arbitrations; and to establish a world court for the disposition of justiciable questions submitted by agreement.

To his fellow citizens President Harding made an eloquent plea for "the resumption of our onward, normal way," for sane reconstruction after the devastation of war, for readjustment with care and courage without any wild experiments. Said he: "We must face a condition of grim reality, charge off our losses and start afresh." For his part, he promised administrative efficiency and economy, lightened tax burdens, adequate credit facilities, sympathetic concern for all agricultural problems, omission of unnecessary interference of government in business, and an end to government's experiment in business.

Among the interesting things which Mr. Harding hopes to bring about, according to unofficial announcement, is the creation of a "ministry of defense" under a cabinet officer, to control the national defenses on land, on sea and in the air. This, of course, would mean the consolidation of the War and Navy departments. It is said the plan meets the approval of both Secretary of War Weeks and Secretary of the Navy Denby, and that both of them have agreed to give way if the plan is adopted.

In the last hours of its life the congress reached agreement on the army appropriation bill and it went through with provisions fixing the strength of the army for the next year at 156,000. The house had put the figure at 150,000 and the senate wanted 175,000, so the result is a compromise in which the upper house yielded most. The bitterest struggle was over the naval appropriation bill in the senate, the controversy being over the \$100,000,000 added to it by the naval committee. This fight prevented the passage of a number of measures, among them the soldiers' bonus bill, against which Senator Thomas of Colorado threatened to filibuster.

Contrary to predictions, the house judiciary committee took the charges against Judge Landis in all seriousness, and presented a report recommending that they be fully investigated by the next congress. The report said that if it were true that Judge Landis had accepted the position of baseball arbiter while holding his judicial position—and of course that is true—his action was "at least inconsistent with the full and adequate performance of the duty of United States District Judge, and that

said act would constitute a serious impropriety on the part of the judge."

Judge Landis' reply to this was to refer to his statement of last December, when he said: "They will never impeach me. If both houses of congress by a majority vote pass a resolution expressing disappointment at my attempt to benefit 10,000,000 persons who have a whole-hearted interest in baseball, I will send my resignation as a federal judge to Washington by telegram."

John Skelton Williams retired Wednesday as comptroller of the currency, and in accepting his resignation President Wilson took occasion to comment on the "gross injustice" done Mr. Williams by the senate banking committee, which had prevented his confirmation. One of Mr. Williams' last official acts was to charge the United States Steel corporation with exacting excessive and unjustified prices for its iron and steel products. The accusation was vigorously denied by E. H. Gary, chairman of the corporation.

The house committee which investigated the doings of the shipping board made a report recommending the transfer of the functions of the board to an executive department because what is needed is more centralization of administrative authority than can be had with a large board. The committee found there had been waste, inefficiency and lack of coordination in the work of the board, but found no evidence "to prove that dishonest or fraudulent motives actuated any member of the shipping board of trustees of the Emergency Fleet corporation." Specifically, Charles M. Schwab and R. W. Bolling, brother-in-law of Mr. Wilson, were exonerated from charges of interested action. In general, the board was praised for "the most remarkable achievement in shipbuilding the world has ever seen."

A small side door in the temple of Janus has been thrown open in honor of Panama and Costa Rica, which small republics seem determined to go to war over Coto, a piece of territory which contains valuable oil deposits and which is claimed by both. Indeed, hostilities already have broken out, a "battle" has been fought and several soldiers have been killed. A small detachment of Costa Ricans that had occupied the disputed territory was attacked by a Panamanian force and defeated. The excitement in both countries is intense, and in the city of Panama a war-mad mob even attacked the presidential mansion because President Porras had declared himself in favor of a diplomatic settlement of the quarrel. At latest reports Costa Rican forces were being rushed to the Coto district. It was believed some of them would be landed on the eastern shore of Burica point to cut off the Panamanians from their supplies. As this shore was given to Panama under the arbitration ruling of Chief Justice White in 1914, it was feared the United States might be involved, under the assumption that it is obligated to protect the territorial integrity of Panama.

Many stories, more or less detailed, of widespread revolt in Russia against the soviet rule have been coming to the outer world, usually by way of Finland. Hundreds of thousands of workmen, hungry, cold and without employment, were said to have opened war on the Bolshevik armies and rulers, and, especially in Petrograd, there were heavy casualties. These reports lacked confirmation, and were declared false by the soviet authorities. Recent dispatches from Helsinki said the soviet government had not lost control and that Lenin was promising the workmen all the relief in his power.

In the death of Champ Clark of Missouri, former speaker, the country lost a distinguished citizen and the Democratic party one of its strongest members. He never entirely recovered from his defeat for the presidential nomination in the Baltimore convention and of late years had been comparatively inactive, but his life record is one of earnest and at times eminent labor for his country.

General College News

ORATORICAL CONTEST

The thirty-fourth annual contest of the Kentucky Inter-Collegiate Oratorical Association was held in the Berea College Chapel, Saturday night, March 5. Five colleges were represented, and a high mark was reached in the oratory and argument of every speaker. Each man exhibited a familiarity with and an interest in his subject seldom seen even in the defenders of national issues on the floor of Congress.

The first oration, "Visions and dreams," was delivered by Nolan Carter of Georgetown College. His production is what might be called beautiful, but it lacked persuasive qualities. It was an exalted and glorified essay, arousing the emotions and enlisting interest, but with no argumentative appeal. He recalled the leading dreams and visions that have moved the universe from the early ages to the present time. The beauty of Mr. Carter's rhetoric and his oratorical voice won for him second place.

The second oration, "From Washington to Reno," by John V. Brown of Center College, was a very clever production. Reno with its lax laws, easy divorce, prize fights, bears the same relation to Washington that Nero bore to Romulus, the founder of Rome. From Romulus to Nero the dissolution of home life was wrought and the fall of the Roman Empire was the natural consequence. If we continue to travel from the strength of Washington, which is the American home, toward the modern spirit of Reno, America will fall just as truly as Rome fell.

The third oration, "Shall We Fail," by Richard C. Cummings of Wesleyan College, dealt with the after-war crisis that we are facing. The world is looking to us for lessons in democracy and brotherhood and national ethics. Shall we fall from the high pinnacle of selfishness which we climbed during the war, or shall we lead mankind to unreach heights?

The fourth oration, "The Anglo-Irish Controversy," by Patrick Vincent, of the University of Kentucky, came from a thoroughly Irish soul. Mr. Vincent went into the history of Ireland's struggle for liberty and ended with an appeal that moved his audience. He declared the Irish to be a subject race within their own country, that the minority of the Irish citizens were holding the majority in bondage through the military power of England. Mr. Vincent was awarded third place.

The last oration, "The Japanese Problem," by William O. Keller, of Berea College, was the crown of the contest. Mr. Keller entered the contest with the least popular subject of the lot, because the Japanese question is not a live one in Kentucky, but before he had gone far it was evident to everyone that a real race war was in progress on the Pacific coast. The seriousness of the problem became more apparent as he proceeded, and by the time he reached his remedy for this situation, the audience was really face to face with the gravest menace that today threatens our nation. Mr. Keller did not leave the audience in despair, but offered a simple remedy that will give a permanent check to the increasing immigration of Japanese. National legislation should be enacted to limit the number of immigrants, and Americanization laws must be enforced among all foreigners. Mr. Keller's appearance on the platform, gestures, and voice were graded high, including the statement, argument, appeal and climax, met the requirements of good oratory. And the written manuscript that was submitted to the judges before the contest received high marks because of composition and construction. Judging by all the rules of oratory, Mr. Keller was an easy winner and will be the man to represent Kentucky in the Interstate Contest which will occur early in April.

PROFESSOR SMITH MEMBER OF CODE COMMISSION

Professor John F. Smith has recently been appointed by Governor Morrow to a place on the Kentucky Children's Code Commission to succeed Atilla Cox of Louisville, who resigned.

The Commission was created by an act of the State Legislature in 1920 for the purpose of studying the conditions of child life and the child welfare agencies in the State and making recommendations to the relief agencies and the Legislature for the improvement of the work relating to the welfare of Kentucky's children.

It is the purpose of the Commission to have an immediate study made of all relief and corrective agencies with the view of formulating plans for improvement in both the laws and the agencies on the field. This study will be made by the National Child Labor Committee.

The other members of the Commission are Elwood Street, Director of Louisville Welfare League; Mrs. Charles B. Sample, President of the Louisville Federation of Women's Clubs; Miss Frances Ingram, head of the Louisville Neighborhood House, and Mrs. Stanley Reed of Maysville.

CHUNG CHO IN INDEPENDENCE CELEBRATION

On the evening of March 2 in Chicago, the Koreans of that city, many of them students, celebrated the second anniversary of Korean independence by entertaining their American friends at a banquet in the Y. M. C. A. restaurant.

On March 1, 1919, occurred the great change. In a night the attitude of Korea changed from a passive submission to their oppressor, Japan, to a glowing and ever-burning passion for freedom from their bondage and the expectant hope of once more becoming one of the great nations of the Orient. Back of these aspirations is 4,252 years of history and achievement.

Berea will be particularly interested in the fact that the great proclamation document of the Koreans was read by Chung W. Cho (Berea, Ph.B., 1920) impressively and with a depth of feeling not to be surpassed, as he remembers the wrongs suffered, the lives martyred and the afflictions still to be endured before the bright day of Korean independence shall dawn upon the earth.

Historic Weather Vane.

The Dutch burghers who followed Henry Hudson from Netherlands to New Amsterdam brought their weathercocks and set them up on the steeples and towers that are seen in the quaint old pictures of old New York. One of these old vanes is probably the oldest thing in New York at the present time. It is the original gilded weathercock of the old Dutch Stadt Huys, or city hall, now in the possession of the St. Nicholas society. The hall, first used as a tavern, was erected in 1642 by Director Kieft. In 1699 it was sold by the city to a Mr. Rodman. The weather vane on the structure came into the possession of Mrs. Elizabeth Mackie. She gave it to Washington Irving, May 13, 1836, who kept it for some years on his house at Sleepy Hollow. He presented it to the St. Nicholas society December 9, 1848, and since that time it has graced the speakers' table at every banquet of the society.

Tantalus.

According to Grecian mythology, Tantalus was a son of Zeus, or the Jupiter of the Romans. All traditions agree in stating that he was a wealthy king, but some call him king of Lydia, in Asia Minor, while others king of Corinth in Greece. He is celebrated in ancient traditions for the terrible punishment inflicted upon him after death. It was related that he divulged the secrets entrusted to him by Zeus, and was punished in the lower world by being indicted with a raging thirst, and at the same time placed in the midst of a lake, the waters of which always receded from him as soon as he attempted to drink. From this tradition the English language has borrowed the verb to tantalize, that is, to hold out hopes or prospects that cannot be realized.

Normal Department

The Normal girls gave Miss Bowersox a royal welcome Friday morning when she walked into their regular report chapel. Miss Bowersox was out against the advice of the doctor, but she could not wait to see what the girls of the Normal were doing. Her smile had not worn off during her absence, and all girls who had not seen it before have a new conception of Berea. She spoke of her sorrow for those who have nothing to do. She then told of having met President and Mrs. Harding and of the responsibility that faces the new President.

Miss Mary Moore, who dismissed her school at Richmond in order that she might attend school at Berea during the winter, has gone back to finish her school.

Miss Martha Redmon was called to her home in Pulaski county on account of the serious illness of her mother. Her friends in Berea hope that she will be able to return to school in time for the Spring Term. Howard Wright has been out of town for several days.

FOOTBALL SOCIAL

Last Wednesday evening the boys of the football team enjoyed a social given by the girls of the Appalachia Literary Society. In spite of unusually rainy night, a goodly number of people met at seven o'clock in Music Hall, where all forgot the inclement weather outside in their enjoyment of the program. All the football boys were present, except Ruhe Harrelson and Rollin Richards. Everyone regretted that Richards could not be present on account of sickness. After the program ice cream, in Normal colors, cake, and cocoa were served.

Games in which all participated: Song...Miss Halley of the College Remarks on behalf of team...Brooks Lawson Reading, Negro dialect...Samuel Johnston of College Piano Solo...Miss Baker Remarks...Mr. Gilligan Song...Miss Hayden of College Stringed instrument...Miss Baker Remarks...President Hutchins

ANTI-TOBACCO LEAGUE PROGRAM

The members of the Anti-Tobacco League have seldom been favored with a more delightful program than the one Sunday afternoon. Miss Boatright played and sang "What Shall the Harvest Be" in a manner which deeply impressed the hearts of all the listeners. Rolla Craft gave a very able and effective talk entitled "Slavery and Service." Then three original poems were given by three of the League members. The first, "A Psalm of Nicotine," was recited by Charles G. Hamilton; the second, "Be Not a Slave," by Jay Hatcher, and the third, "The Foe of Man," by Miss Kizzie Daniels.

After the program was ended Rev. Mr. Cunningham of the Baptist church gave a very inspiring talk, expressing his interest in the Anti-Tobacco work and encouraging the League members to continue their labors for the right.

The League has some wonderful air-castles in view for the next six months. And with a little assistance they are able to place a foundation under them which will make these structures real.

The League will meet again March 20, at which time an interesting and instructive program will be given and an important business meeting held which no one interested in the cause should miss. Visitors always welcome.

Plant Puzzles Scientists.

The investigating scientist in plant life is seeking to learn why the silver sword plant is found in only two places in the world, one on the high slopes of the Himalaya mountains, the other near the extinct volcano on the island of Maui, Hawaii. The plant is similar to the Spanish bayonet and gets its name from the bright color of its leaves.

The Inauguration

By Professor LeVant Dodge

The second term of Woodrow Wilson as President of the United States was supposed to end and the term of Warren G. Harding, as his successor, to begin, at high noon of Friday, March 4, 1921, Eastern time. As a matter of fact the oath of office was taken by the new President at just about 1:20.

As usual the presidential oath of office was administered by the Chief Justice, in the open air, just outside the central or main entrance to the Capitol. The inaugural address immediately followed. The lateness of this formal induction of the new Chief Magistrate into office was due to the length of time required for the previous formalities in the Senate Chamber. It cannot be determined beforehand how much time those exercises will occupy. In order that the absolutely necessary business of the expiring Senate may be finished by twelve, the Vice President thrice had to give the Sergeant-at-Arms quiet directions to turn back the hands of the great clock. A great deal of time was necessarily required for the following series of formal and dignified functions: the ushering in of the members of the House of Representatives; the escorting of the Justices of the Supreme Court to a place of honor; the seating in a body of the forty or more ministers from foreign countries, clad in their various robes; the inauguration of the Vice President, with his brief address; the bringing in together of the President and the President-elect, seating them in a conspicuous place; the obligating, only four at a time, of thirty-two men who have been elected to serve as Senators for the next six years. This last is done by the new Vice President, who imposes the oath, then shakes hands with each; afterwards these Senators also affix their signatures to the oath, in a book. In the meantime several acres of people were anxiously waiting outside the Capitol for the appearance of the Chief Actors in crowning ceremonies of the occasion.

I did not personally witness these scenes in the Senate Chamber, yesterday. But eight years ago I was in a position to watch this regular program in minutest detail. The only amendment needed to the statement in the previous paragraph is that President Wilson was so nearly exhausted, by his unusual efforts up to that time, that he did not undertake to go into the Senate Chamber, but was taken to his new home, two or three miles from the Capitol, without waiting to see his successor inaugurated. The sum total of his activities for the forenoon had been to be got in readiness for a ride to the Capitol with Senator Harding, about one and a quarter miles, to go to the second floor, sign a few last hour bills, and receive the greetings of a very few individuals. In going down the steps to the automobile some person had to place his foot for him, at each step. He was practically lifted from the automobile, at the end of the trip. Inside of the Capitol building he walked to the elevator, using a cane, but so laboriously as to occupy about ten minutes, when a well person would have done it in a minute. All this shows how near to being a complete invalid President Wilson is and has been for the past year and a half. He went through with this little physical exertion, only by the exercise of that iron will of his which can brook no opposition and which has seemed to strengthen with age. Even his enemies will naturally have pity for him, as he retires to his home, bitterly disappointed as to the realization of his cherished plans. Without doubt he wished for the highest good of the world, though a large majority of our people believe that he made many serious mistakes.

The omission of the world-famous inaugural parade in accordance with the desire of the President-elect for simplicity and economy, is viewed by different people in various ways. Probably a majority approve of it, though many of these have some

Mountain Men in History

By Elizabeth S. Peck, Professor of History, Berea Academy

The sixth century, A.D., was a restless, turbulent age, when beneath the crumbling soil of the old Roman world were growing the seeds of those ideas and institutions which were to characterize the Middle Ages in western Europe. St. Benedict lived during the first half of this century of change. He was not a king, nor an emperor, nor a general, nor a pope, but only a humble, holy man, who little dreamed how important his work was to be for future ages.

Early Life of Benedict

Benedict was born of a good family in the little mountain town of Nursia in the Sabine Hills of Italy, not far from the early home of Vespasian and the Sabine farm of the poet Horace. While still a child, Benedict was sent by his parents to Rome for an education. In time he became so thoroughly disgusted with the wicked ways of the city that he determined to leave it forever. While yet in his teens, he withdrew to the lonely hills to live a more holy life. He hid himself in a solitary cave many miles from the city, and devoted himself to a life of self-denial, prayer, and meditation. No one knew of his presence in the lonely valley except one monk who brought provisions to Benedict, letting the food down by means of a rope.

Benedict As a Recluse

But Benedict soon found out, what many a man has learned since, that it is easier to escape from the rest of the world than to escape from one's own thoughts. Worldly thoughts and unbidden memories of the allurements of the wicked city crept into his youthful mind. Then Benedict, to punish himself for the worldliness of his mind, would roll

on a bed of thorns upon the lonely hillside, lacerating his flesh upon the cruel thorns. Then by frequent tortures, by self-denial, by absolute solitude, and by unceasing prayer, Benedict tried to make his life pure and holy.

Benedict's Popularity

After the death of his faithful monk-attendant, the people of the neighborhood learned of his presence in the cave, and brought him food out of respect for his holiness. At last a group of monks asked him to come and to be their chief. Benedict at first refused, fearing the comfort and the worldliness of their life, but finally he yielded to their persuasion. It was not long before he left them in disgust and returned to his lonely hermit life.

People would not leave him alone. They flocked about him that they might be in his holy presence, might hear his blessed words, and might learn the manner of his self-denying life. During the course of time a dozen monasteries grew up in the neighborhood and were directed by his counsel, although he steadfastly refused to leave his cave and become their head.

Benedict at Monte Cassino

Then jealous men came and tried to ruin his work. Once more he left his cave, this time forever. He betook himself to a lonely hillside, Monte Cassino, and there he founded a monastery according to his own ideas. In time he wrote a book of rules to guide his monastery in the future. His system was so successful that it soon spread to other monasteries in that region. After his death his rules lived on and spread over all western Europe. So common had his rules become by the eighth century that Charlemagne asked if there were any monks who were not Benedictines. When monasticism was at its height, there were said to be 40,000 monasteries using the Benedictine rules.

(Continued Next Week)

measure of personal disappointment. Very many hotel keepers and others missed their opportunity for unreasonable gains. No doubt there has been a net saving, on the whole, of many hundred thousands of dollars. A part of this has been the sparing, for other use, of the vast amount of lumber which would have been partly spoiled in the building of large reviewing stands, along the usual lines of parade. On the whole there seems to be good-natured acquiescence in what may prove to be the regular order hereafter. As it is, many people got what pleasure they could from seeing Wilson and Harding ride together along Pennsylvania Avenue, with Marshall and Coolidge in the next auto and with the limelight ladies following, the whole group attended by a modest-sized troop of cavalry from Fort Myer.

The absence of ostentation elsewhere gave the incoming President a special opportunity for a heart-to-heart talk to a large number of his fellow-citizens. Though there are less visitors from abroad than usual on these occasions, it was to be expected that more would gather on the open space, east of the Capitol, to hear the inaugural address.

The Bell Telephone Company has gotten up a very wonderful machine called a "sound amplifier." It is very complicated, with a combination of horns and so-called "cells" designed to render the ordinary voice audible at a great distance. It is said that only five of these machines have been made; and two of them were here for use on this occasion. The delicate parts were installed in the covers of the speaker's platform, in a way not visible, with some hidden connection with the electric power in the Capitol basement. Several experts were on duty here for days preceding the great event, making various tests with speaking and music. They had telephonic connection with various points of the ample grounds, whence reports could be sent to the central head as to the working from time to time. The crowd occupied the acres of open land, extending into adjacent streets. Peo-

ple were perched on the roofs of the Capitol and adjacent buildings; and the large trees were loaded with human fruit. I am constitutionally opposed to exaggeration, but a computation made since leads me to accept the statement that there must have been a hundred thousand listeners. The amplifier proved a wonderful success. Probably no other speech ever delivered was distinctly heard by so many persons. Providentially, through help received from Miss Uvalena Paston, Secretary for Senator Capper of Kansas, and by being there nearly four hours before the inaugural, Mrs. Dodge and I had the best chance for both seeing and hearing. We shall be forever grateful.

President Harding's voice was superb and his delivery most impressive. I wished that a lot of persons who, through imperfect knowledge, allowed themselves to make belittling remarks concerning him during the campaign could have heard him. I am not aware of there being one discordant sound in that vast sea of humanity, during the thirty-four minutes of the address. Not every one would agree with all the views advanced, but none could dispute the high-toned patriotic consecration of the man. He is every inch a President, and bids fair to receive the generous cooperation of most persons who desired a different result of the election.

The whole occasion was mellowed and a tinge of sadness given by the fact that the inanimate remains of ex-speaker Champ Clark, once so near the Presidency, were lying, not two stone throws away, awaiting the funeral in the Capitol building. Because of the universal respect for him, flags were at half mast and two promised band concerts were omitted. Blessed are the amenities of politics, when both parties are Americans!

True Art.

Art should seek its inspiration in the world beyond our senses. It must glow in an atmosphere of aloofness and detachment. The near must come far, and the far must recede into the mists of infinity.—Anne Simon.

MICKIE, THE PRINTER'S DEVIL

By Charles Sughrue
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Them's Our Sentiments Too, Boss!

